

ADDRESSES

RESOURCES AND PROGRESS

OF THE

DOMINION

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Signed

200-

A. J. Steel. Maitland.

from

Grey

Ottawa Sch/O.D.

ADDRESSES TO
HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G., ETC.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA
AND HIS SPEECHES IN REPLY

HAVING RELATION TO THE

RESOURCES AND PROGRESS
OF THE DOMINION

OTTAWA
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MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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P R E F A C E

It has often been pointed out that Canada has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of the various Governors General sent to her by the Imperial Government.

The present occupant of that most important position is a worthy successor of those who have gone before. At once upon his arrival in Canada he identified himself most closely with the interests and welfare of its people. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to become thoroughly acquainted with the country and its resources, having visited and made himself familiar with each of the nine provinces which now make up the Dominion of Canada. Wherever he has gone, his responses to addresses have been characterized by a knowledge of our country, an appreciation of its resources, an optimistic view as to its future, a practical common sense and an eloquence that have attracted much attention and been greatly admired.

It has been thought that what he has stated in these speeches is of such a character that a widespread knowledge of the same could not but be beneficial to the people of Canada and the Empire and, moreover, there has been a general request that they should be published.

It has accordingly been arranged to put out an edition of these speeches, so as to preserve them in permanent form, and to permit of a wide distribution thereof.

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ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The members of the Executive Council, in the name of the people of Nova Scotia, embrace the opportunity of your arrival in this province as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, to extend to Your Excellency a very warm and cordial welcome on your assumption of the high and responsible office to which you have been appointed by our gracious and beloved King.

Your Excellency has the good fortune to assume the duties of your high position as the representative of His Majesty in this Dominion at a time of unexampled prosperity and unequalled progress. This Dominion has now reached a position in respect to population, wealth and resources, which entitles it to recognition among the nations of the world, and we feel sure that it will be your aim to promote a continuance of this great development during the period of your régime.

We are satisfied from your previous career that you will be in full sympathy with the liberal and progressive spirit which now characterizes our people, and will appreciate the instincts of freedom and equality which prevail in this Dominion.

We think it scarcely necessary to say that as component parts of the British Empire we entertain toward its august Sovereign the same feelings of loyalty and devotion which are felt by all parts of the Empire in common.

We desire to express the warmest wishes for the happiness and success of Your Excellency and of Lady Grey, both indi-

vidually and in your official capacity, and we join cordially in the hope that your administration in Canada may be marked by peace, happiness and continued prosperity.

December 10, 1904.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

His Excellency thanked the Provincial Government in his own name, and in that of Lady Grey, for their welcome. The warm and generous character of that welcome did not surprise him. The devotion of Canadians to His Majesty the King, whose representative on that occasion he had the honour to be, was well known. It was acknowledged throughout the world that in the regalia of devotion and loyalty brought by the sister states to the throne of England there was no fairer jewel than that representing the Dominion of Canada. Not only to maintain, but still further to increase the beauty of that jewel, till it shone the brightest ornament of the Imperial crown, was, he believed, the honourable ambition of every Canadian.

The interest felt by His Majesty in the well-being of Canada, in the development of her illimitable resources, and in the prosperity and character of her people, was equally well known.

He was fortunate in arriving in Canada at a time when it had been determined to make the fertile territories of the West more accessible by the construction of a second transcontinental railway.

The stream of immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom and the United States was steadily increasing. The fact that ninety-four per cent of Canada's population was British born, was in itself a great attraction to the British immigrant. Having already visited the Dominion thrice, he did not come amongst them as a stranger. He had always taken the deepest interest in the Dominion, and it would be his high privilege to co-operate in every way in his power with the Canadian people, in helping them in their endeavours to make themselves into a great and powerful nation.

FROM THE CORPORATION AND CITIZENS OF OTTAWA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

On the occasion of your arrival to assume the important position of Governor General of the Dominion, the Council and Corporation of the City of Ottawa, on behalf of its citizens, begs respectfully to tender Your Excellency a hearty welcome, and at the same time to congratulate you upon having been selected by His Most Gracious Majesty to fill the position of his representative. We are proud also to think, that in the first appointment of the kind which His Majesty has had occasion to make, his choice should have fallen upon one so eminently qualified for the position. We feel confident that, viewed in the light of Your Excellency's past records and personal attainments, you will fully justify the wisdom of his choice.

While we welcome Your Excellency as the representative of our beloved Sovereign, we do so also on grounds of both a public and personal nature. You do not come as a stranger. Your many visits to Canada have made you familiar with both the country and the people, while your kinship to the illustrious Lady, to whom we recently bade a reluctant farewell, is another claim upon our sympathies.

We remember also that Your Excellency comes of a ruling race, many of whom have been distinguished in the councils and history of the Empire, and some of them in their official positions were intimately associated with shaping the destiny of our country. We also know of Your Excellency's labours in the cause of social reform in the homeland and the success which you achieved during your administration in South Africa. With such a record of family descent, tried capacity, known integrity and personal qualifications, combined with assiduous attention and knowledge of affairs, we are confidently assured that you will fulfil our most sanguine expectations.

The time of Your Excellency's arrival is an auspicious one. Prosperity reigns within our borders, and our people are happy and contented. Racial and religious prejudices have become things of the past, and the energies and aspirations of our people are being directed in the path of moral, social and intellectual progress, the development of our great natural resources, and the settlement of the great territories in the Northwest, whose fringe has yet been barely touched. All

signs point to a time of national expansion, which, under the fostering care of a wise and sympathetic administration, is a sure augury of a great and brilliant future. We are assured of the hearty sympathy of Your Excellency in this mighty work, and feel confident, that in so far as lies in your power, you will strenuously assist in carrying it on.

To Her Excellency Lady Grey, we are also pleased to extend a cordial welcome, and hope to find in her a worthy successor to her predecessor, Lady Minto. We already know somewhat of the high esteem in which she is held both at home and abroad, and doubt not but that she will find abundant scope in her new sphere for the exercise of those qualities of head and heart of which she is possessed. So far as lies in the power of our citizens, we can assure Her Excellency that nothing shall be lacking on their part which may tend to make her sojourn amongst them a period of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction.

Again, Your Excellency, we bid you welcome to your Canadian home, and express the fervent hope that your residence here may be to you and yours, a happy one, and that it may be signalized by the strengthening of the loving ties which bind us to our King and Motherland, and that whatever high ideals of your office you entertain may find justification and fruition ere you shall be called upon to leave our shores.

December 13, 1904.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:

The extremely kind and friendly terms of your address, and the welcome extended to us by the people of Ottawa, have deeply touched Lady Grey, my daughters and myself.

I appreciate to the full the compliment you pay me in saying that your welcome to-day is not merely the official reception due to one filling the distinguished position of His Majesty's representative, but has a personal no less than a public aspect. And this for two reasons: first, because I do not come amongst you as a stranger, and second, because I meet you with all the advantage of being my sister's brother.

I am grateful to Lady Minto for having opened a way for us to the hearts of the people of Ottawa, by the place she won in your affections. We shall consider ourselves most fortunate and happy if we are able to pass on to our successors the traditions which we have inherited from my sister and my brother-in-law, Lord Minto, both of whom enjoyed every hour of the six years so happily spent amongst you.

But pleasant as is the knowledge that your hearts are favourably disposed towards us, I am well aware that the primary cause of your welcome lies in the fact that I have the great honour of coming among you as the representative of His Majesty.

The way in which you have received us is a proof of your knowledge that our King takes the deepest and most lively interest in the well-being of Canada, and in everything that is calculated to promote the happiness, greatness and prosperity of her people. His Majesty remembers with the greatest pleasure his visit to Canada in 1860, when he laid the foundation stone of your stately parliament buildings, which are the pride of every citizen and the admiration of every visitor. And His Majesty has recently learned from the Prince of Wales, and with the keenest satisfaction, the story of the remarkable developments that have taken place and are still in progress in every portion of your wide Dominion.

It will be my privilege to forward to His Majesty your assurances that you are prosperous and contented, and that the prosperity you enjoy is the result not only of your own energies, but of the free and liberal conditions under which you live.

It will also be my happy duty to inform His Majesty that racial and religious prejudices no longer hamper the advance of the nation, and that the energies and aspirations of your people are being directed along the path of moral, social and intellectual progress.

You say in your address that all signs point to a time of national expansion and to a great and brilliant future. I thank

you for so readily assuming that no effort on my part will be wanting in assisting you to realize anticipations which are not less rational than inspiring.

The imagination is stirred by the eventful and picturesque story of your past, by the contemplation of your vast territories, by the mysterious and fascinating silence of the undeveloped North, by the varied richness of your boundless resources, by the charm and splendour of your scenery, and by the invigorating magnificence of your unrivalled climate.

But there is one treasure which you possess even more important than these great advantages which I have enumerated. This is the treasure of your national character. If you do not guard that sacred fire with zealous care, the material assets to which I have referred will be but as dross and crumbling clay. If, on the other hand, you keep, as your address informs me you will keep, the character of your people high, strenuous and imperial, no one can venture to set a limit to the influence which will be exercised one day by the people of Canada. The Canadian Nation is composed of the best elements drawn from England, Scotland, Ireland and France, and is destined to be a great and ever-increasing factor in an Empire numbering over four hundred million subjects; an Empire not only unique in material power and resources, but which we hold under God's providence to be a great and beneficial instrument for promoting the welfare and progress of mankind.

There is no reason, gentlemen, why the sons of Canada, if they are worthy of their fathers and of the country to which they belong, should not exercise a powerful, and in time to come, perhaps a controlling influence on the development and destiny of an Empire, whose standard is righteousness and whose path is duty.

FROM THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The members of St. George's Society of Ottawa, the oldest national society in the capital, desire to take this early opportunity of most respectfully extending to Your Excellency a very cordial welcome at the commencement of Your Excellency's residence in our midst, as the representative in this great Dominion of His Most Gracious Majesty our King.

In selecting Your Excellency to fill the vice-regal office His Majesty has conferred honour upon the Dominion, which his loyal Canadian subjects will not be slow to appreciate.

We recognize in you the successor of men, who, for more than a century have been foremost among the soldiers and statesmen of the Empire; of one Earl Grey who won honours and wounds at Minden, and victories in America; who was brilliantly successful in the West Indies, and had the rare distinction of serving as the colleague of Wolfe on land, and of Jervis on the sea; of a second Earl Grey, the friend of Fox and Grenville, the controller during many years of the foreign policy of England, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and a most powerful advocate of the best interests of the people. Your Excellency's own public addresses and the conspicuous part you have taken in public affairs at home, and in South Africa, give us the assurance that your career is destined to carry out the highest traditions of a family distinguished alike for its private virtues and its patriotic devotion to the interests of the Empire and the liberties of the people, and in no part of His Majesty's vast dominions beyond the seas will greater opportunities offer in the immediate future for the development of that career than in Canada.

Your Excellency comes to us at a propitious moment in our history, when our people are happy and prosperous, our population increasing at an unprecedented rate, our national resource of every kind developing with great strides. Though differing in race and creed, we are united in unswerving loyalty to the Crown and affection for the person of our most gracious Sovereign, united in a single purpose of developing our noble heritage and advancing its material prosperity, united in our esteem for Your Excellency and the Countess Grey. May the blessings of Providence which have been so munificently showered upon this land in the past continue during

Your Excellency's stay in our midst, that your term of office may be yet another period of progress for the Dominion and of happiness and satisfaction to yourself.

January 3, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAID:

I thank you for your generous reference to the public services of my ancestors, and also for the implied reminder that the honour of distinguished ancestry is only of value when it incites the living generation to emulate, so far as it in them lies, the bright example they have inherited.

I rejoice with you in the prosperity of the Dominion, and in the happy unity with which all races and creeds are advancing along the path leading to the development of your noble heritage. I also congratulate you upon the statement that the demands upon your funds have been comparatively light, and would respectfully offer the suggestion for your consideration that you should add to your objects some work which will appeal to the spirit of patriotism, and by so doing increase the stream of your subscriptions. The Province of Ontario, is honourably distinguished for having been the first province of the British Empire to set aside as a day of national celebration the birthday of our late Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Owing to the initiative of this Province that anniversary before long will be celebrated in every school of the Empire, as a day on which shall be reverently remembered the heroic deeds and noble aspirations of our race. If I am not trespassing on ground on which I have no right to tread, may I respectfully suggest that you should consider whether it would not be desirable, with the object of encouraging and strengthening the spirit of patriotism, and the cultivation of the sentiments of duty, self-sacrifice and truth, to present to every school within the area of your administration a banner of St. George, so that on every successive St. George's day the chivalry, loyalty and knighthood associated with that name should be impressed upon the minds and hearts of your children.

FROM THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the officers and members of St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, beg most respectfully to tender our congratulations and our hearty welcome upon your arrival at this, the Canadian capital, to assume the responsibility of representing our beloved Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward, in the government of one of the largest and most prosperous portions of the British Empire. Your career as a public man and your philanthropic efforts in the cause of temperance are favourably known in Canada. In the field of philanthropy you will not meet here with the evils and miseries so strongly in evidence in the older and more densely populated motherland, but in other directions you will find an outlet for your energies and aspirations for the betterment of the conditions of your fellow-men.

Your Excellency's sympathy with whatever tends to the consolidation of the British Empire will, we trust, encourage the development in Canada of bonds more substantial than those founded on sentiment, which, although dear enough to all hailing from the British Isles, cannot be regarded as of the most enduring character.

We look forward with confidence to your discharge of the important duties of Governor General of Canada, with the dignity and ability which has characterized your many distinguished predecessors in that high office. We feel assured also that when Your Excellency's term of office expires you will have added fresh laurels to the records of your family, which counts among its members the Earl Grey who was the father of the Reform Bill, the Earl of Durham in 1838, whose name is so inseparably connected with the history of Canada, and the third Earl Grey, who was secretary for the colonies.

We hope that your stay in Canada may prove one of unalloyed happiness and pleasure, and that when you in the course of time return to your native land you may retain a favourable and lasting impression of our institutions and people.

We beg Your Excellency to extend our welcome to Lady Grey, and convey to her the expression of our best wishes, and we hope that under Divine Providence her Ladyship and Your Excellency may long be spared to enjoy every blessing.

January 3, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Replying to the St. Andrew's Society, the Governor General said:

Life in Canada is so thickly interwoven with the thread of the tartan, and is so honourably distinguished by the race characteristics which have won enduring fame for the country from which you have sprung, that an address of welcome and good wishes from such a society as yours is peculiarly gratifying to Lady Grey and to myself.

I congratulate you on the announcement in your address that the absence from Canada of evils and miseries, too prominent in other lands, provides no outlet for the employment of philanthropic energy. I know that the influence of your society may be relied upon to do all that is possible to preserve for Canada this present enviable position. I note with much satisfaction that you claim my sympathy with any movement which may be calculated to strengthen still further the bonds uniting Canada to the British Isles, and to maintain this broad Dominion as an integral part of a consolidated British Empire.

FROM THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal feel greatly honoured at having Your Excellencies in their midst, and in being so graciously accorded an opportunity to extend to you, not merely in their own name, but in that of the citizens as a whole, the sincere assurance of their feelings of respect, and to bid you, most earnestly, a hearty welcome to our city.

It has always been a pleasant duty for the citizens of Montreal to express their feelings of esteem and good-will to the noblemen of distinction successively sent by Great Britain to watch over the destinies of our young country, and never have they had reason to regret their expressions of trust and loyalty so tendered. Our Governors General have always proved themselves worthy of the great country they were commissioned to

represent and worthy of the affectionate esteem of the Canadian people.

Your Excellency has abundantly proved in other sections of this vast Empire that you are equal to the exacting responsibilities of the most exalted positions, and remarkably well equipped to satisfactorily assume the direction of the most important and intricate undertakings. We feel that your advent amongst us adds another link to the unbroken chain of illustrious names which recalls former representatives of our beloved Sovereigns in Canada. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we esteem it a privilege to welcome you for your own worth, as well as to do you honour as the accredited representative in this broad Dominion of the truly noble and unselfishly patriotic Sovereign, whose name is cherished in every Canadian heart.

You belong, My Lord, to a family of soldiers and statesmen; a family which has produced men who have distinguished themselves on the field of battle and in the quite as honourable field of diplomacy; a race of men who for three centuries past have been winning renown by their efforts on behalf of right and justice, their ardent yearning for beneficial reforms, their conspicuous patriotism and their unflinching loyalty. Less than one hundred and fifty years ago, one of your ancestors fought under the flag of England, on the blood-stained Plains of Abraham. To-day, one of his grand-children is the object, not merely of the sincere respect, but of the devoted loyalty of the united people of Canada, this happy, prosperous, hopeful country, where the descendants of the devoted founders of New France vie in zealous loyalty with their fellow-countrymen of Anglo-Saxon origin. This happy result is due, in large measure, to the spirit of generosity and the wisdom evinced by your illustrious predecessors, whose endeavour it has always been to demonstrate that British supremacy in Canada, far from being an element of oppression and of national weakness, is a guarantee of full constitutional liberty and an element of strength, in every respect consistent with the most sanguine national aspirations and mightily contributing to the moral and material development of this young nation, which cherishes the unlimited freedom it enjoys and is strenuously taking advantage of its constitutional privileges to develop the immeasurably vast latent resources of the country.

Your Excellency is familiar with Canada, and its immense natural resources are not unknown to you. Its progress and

its destinies have already aroused your interest, and they are objects worthy of your attention.

May it please Your Excellencies,—

We trust that your stay and that of your amiable family in Canada will be pleasant, and that, in some measure, the affectionate regard of the Canadian people will compensate you for your absence from your beloved friends and brilliant society that, in the path of public duty, you left in the Mother Country in order to come and live in our midst.

Lady Grey, whose admirable virtues as wife and mother and as the gentle doer of kindly, womanly deeds, are known to us, will be for our society an ornament and a precious example.

January 24, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of welcome with which you have received Lady Grey and myself, and for your appreciative references to those members of my family whose privilege it has been to hold aloft the sacred flag of freedom and duty, for God, the People and the King. I thank you also for your kindly assurance that the sun of your good-will will warm and illumine the days of my residence among you. That promise, coming, as I believe it does, from your heart, has already found a straight and easy way to the very centre of my own.

It will be my proud and happy privilege to convey to the King your assurance that the conditions under which you live are favourable to the rapid development of your great resources, and to the quickening of noble aspirations and of inspiring ideals.

His Majesty will once more learn with the utmost satisfaction that the descendants of the heroic founders of New France vie in zealous loyalty with their fellow-countrymen of Anglo-Saxon origin; that the people of Canada are united; and that your country is happy, prosperous, hopeful and contented.

Gentlemen, I come from an Island where, for centuries, a strain of French descent has been regarded as the most precious

inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers. The English-speaking race stands out on the face of the world to-day as a proud monument of the vigour and the virtues which have resulted from the fusion of Norman and Saxon blood.

Those who look back to the historical origin of the greatness which has distinguished the record of near 1,000 years, cannot fail to be filled with feelings of sanguine hopefulness, when they see the same causes at work on the banks of your majestic river. The experience of the past justifies the expectation that history will repeat itself, and that from the happy blend combining the grace and courage of New France with the organizing energy and industrial ability of New England, a new race of Canadians will arise, which will ensure another thousand years of noble life and great achievement.

Gentlemen,—I congratulate you, the citizens of Montreal, on having adopted as the motto of your imperial city the inspiring words, "*Concordia Salus*."

FROM THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

On behalf of the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, we have the honour to extend to you a most cordial greeting on the occasion of your assuming the high office of Governor General of this Dominion, to which you have been appointed by His Majesty the King, and we also thank Your Excellency and the Countess Grey for honouring us with your presence at this reception, to which we most heartily welcome Your Excellencies and the members of your family.

The charter of this Board, granted in 1842 by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of revered and beloved memory, declares that the object of its organization is the promotion of such measures as are calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce of the Province of Quebec, and of the City of Montreal more particularly, and the records of the Board show how well and earnestly it has laboured to that end.

We consider it a very happy augury that at a time when the Dominion of Canada is entering upon an era of great industrial and commercial expansion, His Majesty should have chosen as his representative in this country one whose admirable qualities and practical statesmanship enable him to sympathize with the people of Canada in the working out of the great problems which confront them in the development of the resources of the Dominion.

The imperial spirit so widely and so happily pervading the Empire must, we believe, ere long take some practical shape towards the strengthening of the bonds between the several parts, and we believe that your experience as Governor General of this Dominion, added to that which you already possess, will mark Your Excellency as one of those whose counsel will prove invaluable in devising means to that end, and we fervently trust that, under God, your term of office in this country may still further add to the harmony prevailing among all classes of our population, and that the conclusion of your administration will find us more than ever loyal and devoted adherents of the great Empire to which we belong.

We ask Your Excellency to assure His Majesty the King of our sincere attachment to British institutions and British connection, and of our readiness to stand by the Empire of which we are so proud to be a part; and we further pray that you will convey to His Majesty and to our well beloved Queen the respectful homage and devotion of the members of this Board, coupled with the earnest prayer that Their Majesties may enjoy a long and happy reign.

Signed on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade.

GEO. E. DRUMMOND,
President.

GEO. HADRILL,
Secretary.

January 24, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

The royal hospitality with which you have welcomed us, on the occasion of my first official visit to Montreal, accentuated as it has been by the kind and cordial expression of your good will, is most grateful to myself and to Lady Grey. I beg you will accept from us both our very sincere and hearty thanks.

I am glad to be able to stand here as the representative of the King, and to signify by my acceptance of your hospitality His Majesty's appreciation of the benefits which you, the Montreal Board of Trade, by your energy, by your spirited enterprise, and by your Imperial sympathies, have conferred not only on the Province of Quebec and the Dominion, but upon the United Kingdom and the whole of the British Empire.

I have ascertained that when you, as the Committee of Trade, first began your labours, twenty years before you received a Royal charter, the passage of a small vessel of even 250 tons was impossible between Quebec and Montreal. To-day, although the port of Montreal is approximately one thousand miles from the Straits of Belle Isle, you practically stand upon the sea; for here the ocean leviathans, drawing near thirty feet, unburden their cargoes of the surplus supply of manufactured goods that you require, receiving in return the abundant natural products of Canada, with which they hasten across the broad Atlantic to relieve the wants of your fellow-citizens in the United Kingdom.

Thanks to the energy, public spirit and sagacity with which your Board have met the requirements of a trade, borne in ever-increasing volume over your railways and great inland seas, the treasure-house of the West, containing illimitable riches, has been unlocked for the benefit of impoverished mankind.

I am aware that the proud consciousness of your past achievements has not made you indifferent to future improvements; and that in honourable emulation of your predecessors, you are still busily engaged in the promotion of plans which will further increase both the commercial strength and prosperity of Montreal, and the general well-being of the Dominion.

Gentlemen, it will be my happy duty to convey to the King and to our well beloved Queen, the assurance of your sincere attachment to British institutions, and of your readiness to stand by the Empire of which you are so proud to form a part.

They will receive with satisfaction the expression of your respectful homage, and of your hope that the imperial spirit so widely and happily prevalent throughout the whole Empire, may, at the proper moment, bear fruits of a character which will enable every Briton to feel that he is an integral part of a consolidated Empire.

In August, 1903, over five hundred gentlemen, representing two hundred chambers of commerce, from all parts of the Empire, responded to your invitation and assembled here as your guests in Montreal, in order to discuss and pass resolutions on points of interest affecting the trade and commerce of the Empire. Such a gathering offers a suggestion too full of interest to be lost sight of by the keen and receptive minds of statesmen.

Perhaps you will allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of the Britons who came from across the seas to take part in the Imperial Conference which you convened, for the great kindness they received from you. They have all carried back to their homes, along with inspiring ideals, grateful reminiscences of a visit, the pleasure of which they never will forget.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

The following address was read by Dr. Peterson:

It is highly gratifying to all connected with McGill University that Your Excellency should have found it possible, so soon after assuming the duties of your exalted office, to honour us with a visit and to give evidence, in this way, of your interest in the higher education as an important factor in the progress and well-being of the country.

We gratefully avail ourselves of the opportunity of offering to Your Excellency, as representing His Majesty the King, an expression of our loyalty and devoted homage. In common with all Canadians, we rejoice to recognize in the Governor General of the Dominion the embodiment of those august asso-

ciations which gather round the British Crown, and which have had so powerful an influence in the unification of our country and the upbuilding of our institutions.

We welcome your Lordship also as our official visitor, the highest in rank of the governing officers of the university. By our amended charter of 1852, it was enacted that the supreme authority should remain in the hands of the Crown, and should be exercised, used and enjoyed, on behalf of the Crown by succeeding Governors General. This is a feature of our constitution as important as it is unique among Canadian universities. It gives the university an imperial character, and removes it from the sphere of merely local or party influence, while securing for it the valuable patronage of the head of the state. We consider ourselves especially fortunate in the possession of a link which now for more than half a century has directly connected us with the throne of the Sovereign.

Your Excellency has come to Canada at a time when we Canadians are congratulating ourselves on the growth and development of our national resources, the prosperity of our industries, and the increase of our population. While our energies and interests have centred mainly on the building up of our own Dominion, we are conscious that we live in an age which is pregnant with great and ever-growing issues, and that, along with our kinsfolk in other parts of the English-speaking world, we must take ever rightful means of enabling ourselves and each other to realize all that is implied in the solidarity of the British name. Men of large outlook, as well as of sterling integrity, are needed to assist in the administration of our affairs and in the working out of our national destinies. And in the duty of training such men we are confident that this university is now better prepared than ever to play an important and useful part.

Our seventy-five years of completed work constitute for a young country such as this is a not inconsiderable record, wisely guided through times of stress and difficulty by able and unselfish administrators, strengthened from one decade to another by the devoted labours of a body of men earnest in teaching and distinguished in research, and broad-based on the affectionate loyalty of its graduates and students, our university has from small beginnings grown to the proportions in which it stands to-day. To the high reputation so long enjoyed by our school of medicine, and to almost unique record in point of training and equipment so rapidly achieved by the younger

faculty of applied science, the claim may now be added that McGill is equally strong in those liberal studies which must ever continue to lie at the root of all education. The recent foundation of the departments so diverse as those of music and railway transportation will suffice to show that with us the humanities and utilities go hand in hand together, acting and reacting on each other for the good of all, and that it is our constant aim to connect our work with everything that may be helpful and elevating in the life of our people.

Nor is the activity of the university limited to this part of Canada alone, or to the city of its origin. With nothing local or provincial about its constitution, it can readily adapt itself to the circumstances and the needs of other cities, and the success which has attended the operations of its affiliated colleges in British Columbia and elsewhere is the best evidence of what it has been able to do in the way of influencing the educational development of the country. It is our sincere conviction that a great role awaits the Canadian university which in the time to come may best apply itself to the work of unifying and harmonizing, in spirit if not also in form, the institutions of higher learning in the several provinces of our vast Dominion. In this work of "federation through education," McGill will always be ready to strive with the foremost.

Such are the circumstances and conditions, recited in no spirit of boastfulness or vain-glory, to which we desire to welcome Your Excellency to-day, not only as Governor General of this Dominion, not only as our official visitor, but also as one of ourselves—a graduate on whom, as on your distinguished predecessors, we are privileged to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In doing so we trust that the friendly relations now established between us may subsist during the whole period of Your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this Dominion, and that you will be pleased to continue to us, in the great work which it still remains for us to accomplish, the same interest and support which we have enjoyed hitherto.

Everything is of good augury that Your Excellency's tenure of your high office will be coincident with a period of marked advance in our Canadian life. We have spoken of the loyalty of our people, of their material prosperity, and of the progressiveness of our national institutions. On the part of Your Excellency we know that we can rely on the fruits of your previous administrative experience as well as on your readiness

to serve the general interest, and your active sympathy with what tends to promote the good of the people. All these constitute a guarantee of wise and sympathetic administration, such as will be worthy of the best traditions of the great position which you have been called to adorn.

We beg to be allowed to offer also to the Countess Grey, as well as to Your Excellency and the other members of your family a cordial welcome, along with the expression of much personal esteem, and the earnest wish that you may find every satisfaction in your Canadian life, and that every blessing may attend you.

For the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University.

WILLIAM C. MACDONALD,
Chairman of the Board of Governors.

W. PETERSON,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

January 25, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. PRINCIPAL, SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD AND
GENTLEMEN:

I greatly appreciate your kindness, and sincerely thank you for conferring upon me an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

One of the most responsible privileges attached to my office is the supreme authority in all matters relating to your University. I consequently rejoice that this early opportunity should have been given me of making the acquaintance of your governors and professors, and of learning by means of a personal visit both the character of your university and also the methods on which you rely for the attainment of the high ideals so eloquently described in your address.

I have listened to your remarks with sympathy, admiration and hope, and note with peculiar satisfaction that there is nothing sectional or narrow, nothing parochial or provincial, in the ideals which you have set before me, and which, in your far-sighted wisdom, you are endeavouring to attain.

I regard it as fortunate for the country that it should contain universities such as McGill, liberally supported by generous and enlightened citizens; centres of thought and learning, with energies concentrated on the sacred duties of tuition and research, and inspired by the single-minded ambition of radiating the light of truth through all parts of Canada.

In the attention devoted by your scientists to the elucidation of those problems concerned with the practical utilisation of the forces of Nature, you are demonstrating the material well-being that a country derives from research work and higher education.

In the ardour with which you are pursuing the quest of the humanities, you are showing that McGill University recognizes that man cannot live by bread alone—and that the highest wisdom consists not in the frenzied or restless pursuit of wealth, but in the formation of character.

Gentlemen, I note with satisfaction that you consider it is your special duty to equip men with those qualifications of heart and mind which will enable them to play a useful part in the building up of the Dominion, in consolidating the Empire, and in directing the energies of all English-speaking people along the noble road of lofty purpose and high endeavour. In the motto which the McGill University has adopted for its own: "Federation through Education," you show the high hopes by which you are inspired. This noble motto might have been selected as the heading of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' will. It was one of his favourite sayings, that the Dons of a college should tell the students at least once a year that the Empire consists not only of the British Isles, but of the world, and that the scope of a Briton's horizon should not be limited by the State, Province or Dominion in which he happened to reside. With the object of impressing the rising generation with the greatness and universality of British interests, he established at Oxford University a large number of scholarships, two of which, at the present moment, are in the responsible keeping of representatives of McGill. Carrying with them, as they do, the

spirit and ideals of this university, I am confident that they will, by their lives and their influence, reflect credit on their parent foundation, on the country of their birth, and on the Empire to which they belong.

I am informed that the eight Canadian scholars (to be increased within the next two years to twenty-four) represent as high a level of scholarship and of ability as any other eight men that could be picked out of the Rhodes' scholars now in residence, and that the two McGill men are among the ablest.

I rejoice to find the spirit which animated Mr. Rhodes has also inspired the composition of your address.

Gentlemen, it was my privilege yesterday afternoon to receive an address in French from the Mayor of Montreal, and in the evening an address in English from the gentlemen of the Board of Trade, many of whom are of Scotch descent. This combination of France and Scotland on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the imperial aspirations expressed in your address, naturally recall the personality of Alexander Hamilton; that brilliant son of a Scotch father and a French mother, whose genius, unaided by any advantage of wealth or station, was responsible for the federation of the United States.

The spirit, atmosphere, ideals and associations of this place, and the requirements of the times, would appear to be favourable to the creation of another Hamilton, who will repeat for the British Empire the imperial service rendered by Hamilton to our southern neighbours.

Is it not possible that a re-incarnation of Alexander Hamilton may at this moment be sitting here among the sons of McGill?

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

A SON EXCELLENCE :

Dans les circonstances assez rares et toujours solennelles où les multiples organismes qui constituent notre corps universitaire s'unissent ensemble pour accomplir ce que j'appellerai une fonction plénière, c'est le privilège du vice-recteur de porter la parole au nom de tous les membres de la corporation tant administrative que professorale, et au nom aussi des centaines de jeunes étudiants qui viennent ici recevoir l'achèvement de leur formation.

Ce privilège, je remercie la Providence de m'avoir accordé d'en user ce soir pour la première fois. Rien ne pouvait m'être plus honorable et plus agréable, au début de mon vice-rectorat, que d'inaugurer l'accomplissement de l'un des devoirs de ma charge par l'expression très cordiale et l'affirmation publique, en présence de Votre Excellence, de mes sentiments de loyauté envers la Couronne britannique.

Vous le savez, Excellence, l'Université Laval est une institution canadienne-française et catholique. Elle a, par conséquent, à côté de ses sœurs aimées et vénérées, les somptueuses et brillantes universités de langue anglaise, son caractère spécial, son esprit particulier, des tendances et des allures qui lui sont propres. Et ces traits distinctifs, elles les tient également d'une charte royale gracieusement octroyée aux messieurs du Séminaire de Québec, et de plusieurs décrets d'institution canonique émanés du Saint-Siège.

Toutefois, cette diversité dans le tempérament, cette variété dans les méthodes et les modes de formation intellectuelle et morale, n'impliquent nullement une idée de dissension. Elles ne tendent même pas à projeter, si légère soit-elle, une ombre d'animosité sur le tableau grandiose à nuances tout à la fois harmonieuses et diverses que devait présenter, dans la pensée de ses pères, la vaste Confédération canadienne.

Excellence, vous venez de quitter non sans émotion les rivages du Royaume-Uni. Ce royaume, le plus puissant peut-être du monde entier, n'est-il pas habité par trois grandes races ? Eh bien ! je me permets de le demander avec les paroles mêmes de l'un de nos plus illustres hommes d'état, sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, "cette diversité de races a-t-elle mis obstacle à la gloire, aux progrès, à la richesse de l'Angleterre ? Chacune de ces races n'a-t-elle pas contribué généreusement à la grandeur de l'Empire ? Les trois races réunies, n'ont-elles pas par

leurs talents combinés, leur énergie et leur courage, apporté chacune leur quote-part aux triomphes de l'Empire, à ses lois si sages, à ses succès sur terre, sur mer et dans le commerce."

Votre Excellence retrouve ici la même variété. Existait dans les races, il fallait bien qu'elle se reproduisît dans leurs institutions. Nos universités françaises et anglaises vivent donc côte-à-côte, sans se fondre. Mais elles vivent dans une concorde, fraternelle, faite de respect mutuel et d'amitié réciproque.

Les étudiants qui en sortent, se retrouvent tout naturellement la main dans la main, pour travailler à l'unisson, avec une émulation féconde, au développement si merveilleux de leur commun patrimoine national, à la gloire de la patrie canadienne que tous ensemble ils veulent une et forte. Et je dois cette justice à nos distingués professeurs des différentes Facultés de Théologie, de Droit, de Médecine, des Sciences et des Arts, qu'ils ont toujours manifesté un empressement spontané à entretenir ces salutaires principes de tolérance civique et de solidarité nationale dans l'âme des étudiants de l'Université Laval.

C'est à dessein que je me suis servi du mot entretenir. Car ces règles de patriotisme éclairé, ces éléments de saine et large politique, nos étudiants les avaient déjà puisés dans les nombreux collèges des diocèses de Montréal, Saint-Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield et Joliette, où ils affluent d'année en année vers l'Université, toujours mieux armés et plus disposés au labeur.

Oui, nos collèges classiques—je ne parle que de ceux-là, car ceux-là seuls appartiennent de droit à notre organisation universitaire—ces collèges sont déjà pour les jeunes gens qui s'y forment des écoles de civisme inspiré par la religion, de respect des droits d'autrui et de sincère loyauté aux institutions établies.

Quand il vous sera donné, Excellence, de repasser les mers et de gravir les marches du trône, pour rendre compte de la noble mission que vous tenez de la confiance royale, il ne dépendra pas de nous, veuillez en agréer l'assurance respectueuse, que vous ne puissiez apporter un agréable témoignage à Sa Majesté le Roi Edouard, surnommé naguère, par notre Vice-Chancelier Mgr Bruchési, le Roi de la paix et de la concorde. Constamment, nous ferons en sorte que vous puissiez dire à votre Souverain, que sur la terre canadienne tous ses sujets fraternisent dans l'union des cœurs; que la sève généreuse des

deux grandes races française et anglo-saxonne s'épanouit ici, rameaux entrelacés par une parfaite concorde; que les générations présentes, reposant sous l'ombrage du drapeau britannique, sont heureuses de respirer, sans rien perdre de l'héritage de leur père, un air de vivifiante et large liberté, qui dilate les poitrines humaines en y faisant couler le sentiment d'une profonde sécurité.

En effet, selon la judicieuse observation de l'un de vos prédécesseurs: l'action réciproque des idiosyncrases nationales, loin de nuire à la prospérité commune, introduit dans notre existence une verdure, une fraîcheur, une impulsion éclectique qui, sans cela, ferait défaut.

Ai-je besoin d'ajouter que votre bienveillance à l'égard de cette Université et votre si visible sympathie pour toutes nos œuvres, nous font augurer beaucoup de votre séjour au Canada?

Votre grande expérience sociale et politique, la noblesse héréditaire de vos sentiments, comme l'élévation et la largeur de vos vues, nous sont connues. Et elles nous donnent une sûre garantie que, dans l'exercice de vos nouvelles prérogatives, vous aurez à cœur, Excellence, de cimenter en toutes circonstances l'union des âmes appelées à former la nation canadienne, toujours loyale et toujours fidèle à ses glorieuses traditions.

Il est en certain pays une fiction constitutionnelle qui commande de ne pas s'apercevoir officiellement de la présence de la reine, lorsqu'on a l'honneur insigne de haranguer le roi. Je ne sais si pareille abstention est prescrite par le coutumier anglais. En toute hypothèse, je demande à Votre Excellence la permission d'ignorer cette fiction.

26 janvier 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MONSIEUR LE VICE-RECTEUR, MESSIEURS LES PROFESSEURS,
MESSIEURS LES ETUDIANTS:

Vous ne sauriez croire combien nous sommes sensibles, Lady Grey et moi, de l'accueil si bienveillant que vous nous avez procuré dans cette Université Laval, dont le nom seul évoque tant de souvenirs d'un passé glorieux pour le Canada.

Ce n'est pas la première fois que j'ai le plaisir de rencontrer les étudiants de Laval. J'ai eu hier la bonne fortune de lier connaissance avec eux à l'Hôtel-Dieu, où, tout en poursui-

vant leurs études médicales, j'ai pu me rendre compte des services inappréciables qu'ils rendent à l'humanité souffrante. Leurs refrains joyeux résonnent encore à mes oreilles, et je me berce de l'espoir que je ne quitterai point cette salle sans entendre de nouveau cette chanson patriotique que l'amour du pays inspira naguère à Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier.

Permettez-moi de vous remercier bien sincèrement des sentiments de loyauté que vous venez d'exprimer, dans un si beau langage, envers la couronne britannique. Je serai heureux de les redire à Sa Majesté le Roi, dont l'auguste mère, la regrettée reine Victoria, octroya à votre grande université la charte qui la régit.

Je me plais à rendre hommage à la science et au patriotisme éclairés des hommes éminents qui, dans vos diverses facultés, ont préparé, depuis au delà d'un demi-siècle, les classes professionnelles qui ont joué un rôle si important dans le pays et qui va grandissant sans cesse. C'est dans un siècle comme le nôtre qui sert plutôt à l'utile qu'à l'agréable, qu'il fait bon d'apprécier la noblesse, la droiture et le dévouement désintéressé de ces professeurs, qui, esclaves du devoir, amis des sciences et des arts, consacrent leur vie à l'éducation et guident les pas de la jeunesse, afin que le rayon divin de l'espérance illumine leurs cœurs et les fasse tressaillir à toutes les inspirations généreuses.

Le séjour universitaire est bien l'une des phases les plus intéressantes de la vie; et en voyant cette élite intellectuelle que Laval a pour mission de former et de diriger, je sens revivre chez moi les heures, hélas! trop vite envolées, passées à Cambridge.

Pour stimuler son zèle et son ambition, elle n'a qu'à s'inspirer de ses devanciers dans la carrière, car cette noble institution a fourni à la province de Québec toute une pléiade de prêtres éminents, de jurisconsultes, de médecins, d'hommes de lettres, qui, tous, dans leur sphère respective, ont contribué au progrès et au développement moral et intellectuel de la Confédération canadienne.

Votre beau pays, avec ses ressources incomparables, son aspect pittoresque, ses traditions glorieuses et son développe-

ment intense, présente à l'Empire Britannique dont il fait partie, un spectacle unique. Il est peuplé par les descendants de deux races héroïques qui, abritées par un même drapeau, travaillent sans relâche au développement de leur commun patrimoine, le Canada et l'Empire Britannique.

J'ai déjà exprimé hautement combien j'éprouve de bonheur à la pensée que vous appréciez les libertés dont vous jouissez à l'ombre du drapeau britannique, sous les plis duquel tous les sujets du Roi, à quelque origine ou à quelque croyance qu'ils appartiennent, peuvent, dans une entente cordiale, coopérer d'une manière efficace à la prospérité commune. Rien ne saurait réjouir autant le cœur de Sa Majesté que de constater une fois de plus qu'ici, dans cette vieille province de Québec, la sève généreuse des deux grandes races, française et anglo-saxonne s'épanouit en rameaux entrelacés par une parfaite concorde.

FROM THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.**EXCELLENCE:**

La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'Ottawa se trouve heureuse d'être admise à saluer en votre personne le représentant de notre bien-aimé souverain et en vous l'homme éminent par ses qualités de l'esprit et du cœur, le digne continuateur d'une lignée d'illustres ancêtres.

Notre institution tient à vous assurer, à votre arrivée dans notre pays, de notre loyauté envers le grand roi qui préside aux destinées de l'empire britannique. Nous trouvons dans cette démarche une satisfaction intime, car c'est l'accomplissement d'un devoir de reconnaissance; car il nous est agréable de proclamer combien nous sommes heureux de vivre sous l'empire des institutions britanniques qui nous assurent, dans toute leur plénitude, nos droits civils et politiques et la jouissance entière de la liberté religieuse.

La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste fondée il y a une cinquantaine d'années, alors que notre ville n'était qu'un très petit centre de population, pour servir de point de ralliement à l'élément canadien-français et conserver la langue nationale, s'est toujours efforcée de propager le dévouement et la loyauté aux institutions britanniques. D'un autre côté, s'éloignant de toute idée étroite, elle a tenu à cœur de vivre en bonne intelligence avec les différentes nationalités au milieu desquelles elle exerce son influence, et de cultiver avec chacune d'elles la plus sincère et la plus cordiale entente. Respectueuse des droits des autres, la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste a cru que ses membres, tout en restant attachés aux traditions nationales, devaient prendre leur part du travail commun qui doit assurer la prospérité générale du Canada.

Tels sont, Excellence, les sentiments que nous tenons à vous faire connaître. Permettez-nous, en prenant congé, de vous souhaiter, ainsi qu'à Lady Grey, un heureux séjour au Canada pendant toute la durée de votre administration.

15 mars 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.**MESSIEURS:**

Les expressions de loyauté ardente pour la Couronne Britannique que j'ai reçues avec tant de plaisir de la part des

habitants français de la Province de Québec, à l'occasion de ma visite à Montréal, m'avait préparé pour l'adresse avec laquelle vous m'avez honoré aujourd'hui.

Votre fidélité à sa Majesté le Roi, et votre reconnaissance comme citoyens britanniques, me sont déjà connus. Je sais bien, messieurs, que vous partagez avec vos concitoyens de langue anglaise, le désir convoité par chaque homme d'honneur, de remplir les obligations naturelles qui vous appartiennent comme sujets du Roi.

Je vous félicite du fait que votre société de Saint-Jean-Baptiste ait déjà gagné la distinction qui appartient à chaque institution du Canada, se vantant de porter les cheveux gris de cinquante ans. Je remarque avec grand plaisir que votre société a pour but de perpétuer cette belle langue française dans toute sa pureté, afin d'exprimer de la meilleure façon l'hommage de vos cœurs envers ces institutions britanniques sous lesquelles vous vivez, et qui vous donnent une mesure de liberté impossible je crois de trouver sous d'autres régimes.

Ce désir naturel, de perpétuer et de conserver les traditions d'une race vaillante, glorieuse et tenant une si grande place dans l'histoire, réclame toutes mes sympathies. Je suis très sensible de ce que vous me dites que l'accomplissement de ce désir ait pour résultat une entente bienveillante avec ces diverses races dont l'unité est à l'avancement et à la prospérité du Canada.

Je vous remercie de ma part et de celle de Lady Grey—qui est très touchée de ces expressions charmantes que vous lui prodiguez pour notre bien-être, pendant le temps de privilège et de bonheur que nous passerons parmi vous.

FROM THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Council of the Literary and Scientific Society of Ottawa, beg leave most respectfully to express to Your Excellency the great satisfaction and gratification with which we welcomed your arrival in this country to fill the responsible position of Governor General of Canada, a position for which the distinguished services elsewhere rendered by Your Excellency and your recognized devotion to all that makes for the unity and prosperity of the British Empire constitute the most eminent qualifications.

The society which we represent is one that has had a continuous existence of fifty-two years, a long period of time in a new country like this. Established in January, 1853, as the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, it was reorganized under a new charter, and with its present name, in December, 1869. It has maintained since its origin a library, a reading room, and winter courses of lectures on literary and scientific subjects, and has proved, we may confidently say, no inconsiderable factor in the intellectual life of the Capital of the Dominion. We venture to submit with this address a copy of the lecture programme for the current season, which will afford some indication of the nature of the work done from year to year by the society.

It may further be mentioned that the society has, within the last few years, published three sets of Transactions, the distribution of which has brought it into touch with kindred institutions in different parts of the world, and secured for it many valuable exchanges.

We feel assured that a society engaged in work of this nature will not fail to receive Your Excellency's sympathy, and we should esteem it a great favour and honour if Your Excellency would kindly consent to be its patron, and perhaps, on some convenient occasion in the future, attend one of its public meetings.

It is our earnest hope that Your Excellency's residence in Canada will not only be pleasant to Your Excellency personally, but will prove fruitful in the advancement of the causes and interests which Your Excellency has most at heart, for we know that these stand in closest relation to the well-being and progress of our beloved Canada and of the glorious Empire of which this country is proud to form a part.

In conclusion, we beg that we may be permitted to tender to Her Excellency, the Countess Grey, our profound respects, and to express the sincere hope that Her Excellency too may find in Canada, during the next few years, both a happy home and a field for useful and congenial activity.

March 15, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

I have the honour to thank you for the kindly and cordial expressions with which you have welcomed me. I note with peculiar satisfaction that the warm character of your greetings is consequent upon your appreciation of my devotion to all that makes for the unity and prosperity of the British Empire.

Evidence has recently been submitted to me of the forward action taken by the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, in connection with the movement for establishing an "all red" cable round the Empire. This practical proof of constructive imperialism has enabled me to realize that in Ottawa exists a spirit which appreciates not only the advantages but also the obligations attached to our Imperial position throughout the world.

The lecture programme which you have submitted to me for the current season enables me to form some estimate of the value of your work. I have heard with interest that your society can boast of the distinction which belongs to age, and I congratulate you upon having met for more than fifty years some of the highest requirements of citizenship in upholding before the people of this Federal city the importance of high ideals and of worthy ambition.

You are right in assuming that a society such as yours will not fail to receive my sympathy in most abundant measure, and I have great pleasure in showing that sympathy by complying with your request that I should become the patron of your society.

FROM THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston gladly avail themselves of the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to Queen's University to welcome you to this city, and to tender to you as the representative of their gracious Sovereign, their dutiful and obedient service.

To Your Excellency, accustomed to judge by the standards of age which prevail in the Mother land, Kingston will seem almost a thing of yesterday. Yet from the earliest occupation of this country its site was a place of importance; in war, a strategical point of great value; in peace, the most considerable port of shipping in the province, for here Lake Ontario, the Bay of Quinté and the Rivers St. Lawrence and Cataraqui join their waters. Here the adventurous La Salle planted a fort to guard his seigniory, and named it after his patron, the chivalrous Frontenac, then Governor of French Canada. Along the shores of the adjacent Bay of Quinté, the United Empire Loyalists in large numbers found for themselves homes, preferring the hardships of the unbroken wilderness under the flag they loved to an allegiance which their loyal souls could not endure. As population grew, gradually the framework of civil society was built, and in the year 1838 Kingston was incorporated as a town and in 1846 attained to the dignity of a city.

Since its incorporation as a town, Kingston has witnessed the establishment of responsible government in the old Province of Canada, the union of the four confederating provinces and the eventual extension of Canada as a political unit across the northern half of this continent from ocean to ocean. During these years of growth and expansion there has come to this dependency of the Empire a vast accession of political powers, with an added sense of obligation and responsibility. But notwithstanding this rapid evolution of Canada towards the full stature of a nation, permit us to assure Your Excellency that the devotion of our people to the Crown, and their attachment to the institutions and traditions of Great Britain have deepened and strengthened with the years.

For the future we cherish the hope that ere Your Excellency's term of office closes, and mayhap as one of its fruits, a marked advance shall have been made towards the solution of that perplexing problem which to-day confronts the statesmen of the Empire, the adjustment of the political relations of this

and the other great self-governing colonies with the Mother land, and a clearer realization in fact of that union with liberty so happily phrased in the fancy of the poet, when each shall be

“Daughter in her mother’s house,
But mistress in her own.”

KINGSTON, the 6th day of April, A.D. 1905.

R. N. F. McFARLANE,
Mayor.

L. W. SHANNON,
City Clerk.

EARL GREY’S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honour to acknowledge the welcome which you have so freely tendered me, and to inform you that I will have great pleasure in forwarding to His Majesty your loyal message of dutiful and obedient service.

You have very properly reminded me that the ground on which I am standing is holy ; holy because, in the first place, it is associated with the missionary zeal and heroic enterprise of Monarchical France under the chivalrous banner of the “Fleur de lys” ; holy, in the second place, because it is associated with the immortal example of the men who, unaided save by their character and their flag, preferred to carve for themselves a new home in the unbroken wilderness, to a life of ease accompanied by an allegiance unendurable to their loyal souls.

It will be my privilege to forward to His Majesty your desire manfully to assume those added obligations and responsibilities which must ever accompany the growth of power and prosperity, and your assurance that your rapid evolution towards the full stature of a nation has only deepened and strengthened your attachment to the institutions and traditions of Great Britain.

Gentlemen,—I cordially reciprocate the expression of your hope that my term of office may witness a steady and continuous development of those forces which are making for the closer consolidation of the various portions of the British

Empire as free and integral parts of one united realm. I confidently anticipate that, if we do not hurry unduly the processes of nature, we shall, at the appointed hour, see the realization of our Imperial hopes, in the establishment of a system, under which the self-governing units of the world-embracing British Empire will share, one with another, the attributes and privileges of a full and equal citizenship.

**THE PRESENTATION OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY, AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
APRIL 7, 1905.**

The Principal, in making the presentation, spoke as follows:—

“Mr. Chancellor,—In the name of the Senate of the University, I have the honour to present to you, as one worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada.

“When the university grants this degree it does so in recognition of eminence in some department,—in learning or in literature, in science, or art, or public service. Or perhaps, I might rather say, the university confers the degree in recognition of eminent service,—for the scholars and artists and men of science by their attainments and by their work render special service to their fellows; and with them we recognize those also who broaden the bounds of freedom, who initiate and promote reforms, and who in any wise contribute to the progress of mankind.

“The distinguished guest whose name I have presented has numerous claims to such recognition. Before he came to us we knew of him as the grandson of one pre-eminent in that great reform by which the Throne of Britain has become more broadly based upon the people's will. We knew of him as the son of one who had stood for many years in the intimate counsels of our late beloved Queen. We knew of him as one closely and zealously connected with efforts to uplift the home life of England by the suppression of intemperance, actively concerned in the extension of British influence in South Africa,

and already linked with our own and many other universities as a trustee of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund.

"But, in addition to such claims of connection and of achievement he comes to us Canadians as the representative of His Majesty the King. As such we give him our cordial welcome, and I think we can venture to assure His Excellency that, while all Canadian hearts are loyal to their Sovereign, he will nowhere find intenser loyalty than among the sons of Queen's."

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive the honour of a Degree, and said that Queen's University enjoyed so honourable a reputation that it was a distinction to be associated with it in any way.

Although the University owed her existence to the public spirit and piety of Scotch Presbyterians, she did not offer draughts from the fountain of learning in any sectarian vessel. She preached an undenominational theology. She knew no religious tests. But while she opened wide her motherly arms to Canadians of every race and creed, she endeavoured to illumine all her buildings and their surroundings with the health-giving sunshine of a manly Christianity.

The unique fact that every ward in the City of Kingston, the seat of a Roman Catholic Archbishop and of an Anglican Bishop, had voted a substantial grant from municipal funds to enable the University to erect a new Arts Building, testified to the high opinion formed of the value of the University by those best able to judge. The further fact that of the 900 students, about half were Presbyterians, 227 Methodists, 110 Anglicans, 66 Roman Catholics, 16 Congregationalists, and 13 Baptists, showed how powerful was the unifying influence of a spirit which, if unsectarian, was wholly Christian.

He understood it was the constant endeavour of Queen's University to impress upon all who came within the reach of her influence, that the business of education was to fit man to

do his highest duty to himself; and to convince him that it was impossible to accomplish this duty unless he adopted the motto of "God and the People" for the watchword of his life.

It was because he was satisfied that the object of Queen's University was to produce the highest type of citizen, and to send them out into the world armed with the power and efficiency derived from the conviction that true happiness was to be found in the service of others, that he considered it a great honour to receive the degree with which they had so kindly presented him.

That Queen's University might long keep undimmed the torch at which every undergraduate could light his highest hopes, was his fervent prayer. They already enjoyed the stimulating incentive of great traditions, and he was confident, from what he had read and heard and seen, that it was the firm resolve of principal, of teachers, graduates and undergraduates, to hand on these traditions to their successors still further brightened by their own example.

The spirit of Principal Grant still blessed with its inspiring influence the atmosphere of the University. The Prince of Wales considered it a privilege to convey to him on his dying bed the approval of his Sovereign, and Principal Grant, like Nelson, died with the knowledge that he had done his duty, and that his lifework was approved.

Principal Gordon was carrying on the work of Principal Grant in a spirit worthy of his great predecessor. His hope was that Queen's University might win the enviable reputation of being an institution that stood for service to Canada and the Empire.

He was aware that they were not opulent, but he was reminded that Professor Robertson had declared it was fortunate for all concerned that they were poor. Their requirements and their poverty had proved a constant incentive to strenuous and self-denying effort.

Their teachers had given a splendid example. With fine public spirit they preferred a low salary at Queen's to higher paid employment elsewhere.

He was also aware that many of the graduates and undergraduates had only been able to pay for the cost of a Queen's University education out of hard-earned savings, and that the acquisition of the knowledge they had obtained was the result of continuous self-sacrifice.

He hoped that this example of devoted service by the teachers, and of strenuous efforts by the students, would appeal to many, and that the further funds required to enable the university to increase its usefulness to the advantage of Canada, and to the glory of God, would be rapidly forthcoming.

KINGSTON, April 7, 1905.

TORONTO CLUB.

His Excellency was entertained at dinner by the members of the Toronto Club on April 24, 1905. Chairman: Mr. Walter Barwick.

Earl Grey, in reply to the toast proposed in his honour, said: It is impossible not to feel most grateful for the reception you have given me, but I may say candidly that I should have greatly preferred postponing the making of any speech at all, until I have lived for a longer time among you.

Although I had paid three visits to Canada before I came here last December as the representative of the King, I cannot claim to have as yet any intimate knowledge of your requirements, of your ideals, and of your prospects. That can only be acquired by a man who has enjoyed the privilege of prolonged and continuous relations with both the people and the land of the Dominion. The fact that it has never yet been my good fortune to set foot in Canadian territory west of Toronto, with the exception of a flying visit I paid years ago to Victoria before the Canadian Pacific Railway had reached the coast, makes me conscious that I am not yet equipped with that ade-

quate experience which is necessary to enable me to speak with authority on Canadian affairs. I have, however, often travelled in the car of my imagination over your magnificent continent, and it has long been my conviction after close consideration of the facts and the potentialities of your country that there is no reason why, before the end of the present century, you, the people of Canada, should not equal, and possibly excel, the United States in everything that goes to make a great, happy, prosperous and high-souled nation.

You own a country greater in area than the United States. You possess vast stretches of a more fertile soil. You enjoy a climate which produces a more vigorous race of men. You have no black problem to disturb you. Your lumber, your minerals, your fisheries and your water-power all give you exceptional advantages. I do not hesitate to say, therefore, that if, in the course of time, you do not give the lead to the United States, it will be entirely your own fault. It will be because in the pursuit of greed you have lost the freedom which you at present enjoy; a treasure greater than all the others I have mentioned, and which belongs only to a strenuous, truthful, public-spirited and self-governing people.

I have referred to the vastness of your territory. My first experience on arriving in Canada brought it home to me in a graphic manner. I had hardly arrived at your federal city when I was asked to face the puck at a hockey match between Dawson City and Ottawa, and I reflected that the town from which the challenging team had travelled to try and win the hockey championship from the sons of Ottawa was a great deal further away from the federal capital of the Dominion than any part of England. The mileage traversed by the visiting team in order to play a rubber of three games for the hockey championship of the Dominion, was more than that which divides England from Khartoum, and more than that which divides this city of Toronto, where we are now assembled, from Berlin or Vienna, in the centre of Europe.

It is difficult for any one, even for a Canadian born and bred, to appreciate adequately the vastness of the Dominion.

When one realizes that a continuous rich belt of land several hundred miles wide stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that nearly the whole of this wide belt is well fitted for the establishment of happy homes, and for the production of meat and bread, one also realizes that no man, however bold an imagination he may have, can venture to set a limit to the horizon of your future greatness.

It is still more difficult to measure the prosperity which awaits you when you reflect that the laws of nature have decreed that the nearer an article is produced to the northern limit of production the better is its quality. It is a well-established fact that Canadian apples are finer in quality, better in flavour and last longer than those grown further south. The experiments made in Japan have proved conclusively that the hard wheat flour, which they have obtained from Manitoba, produces more and better bread than can be obtained from a similar quantity of Oregon flour. The history of humanity all the world over has shown from time immemorial that the king-like qualities adorning mankind are chiefly to be found among the races who inhabit the northern regions of the earth. So you, gentlemen of Canada, may be congratulated on the fact that you own a country which is destined one day to lift the prize from your southern neighbours, both for the quality and the quantity of the products that you have it in your power to raise.

I mentioned just now the experiments made in Japan with regard to bread, and I would ask you to consider with me for one moment how they affect the future of Canada. It is now admitted that Japan is the land not only of the "Rising," but of the "Risen" sun. These clever people have gleaned straws of knowledge from all parts of the earth, and are applying the results of their researches with scientific precision to the details of their daily life. The way in which this practice has enabled them to avert disease from their gallant troops, under the most trying conditions to which men have ever been exposed, has surprised the onlookers of Europe, even more than the way in which they have brought the great Russian Goliath to his knees. You may regard it as certain that these same quali-

ties will cause the people of Japan to resort more and more to the diet which is recognized by the scientists of Japan as at once the cheapest and the most health-sustaining obtainable. The question of importance for Canada is whether a diet composed of wheaten bread or rice is the more nourishing. Now, I am informed that the Government of Japan has arrived at the conclusion, after the most careful scientific experiments, that wheaten bread is a more vigour-producing and health-sustaining food than rice. Orders have been issued accordingly that the sailors of the Japanese navy, and the soldiers of the Japanese army, shall in future be given the equivalent of half of their rice rations in the shape of bread; and as soon as the army and navy are convinced by practical experience that the scientific theories of the Japanese Government are correct, we may expect to see rice still further displaced by wheat in the government rations.

You may thus, I think, take it for granted, that we are on the eve of a growing demand for flour and wheat; a demand which will assume in time enormous dimensions first from Japan, and later on from the great continent of which Japan is only the porch. You may also rest assured that the Japanese will take care to get the best value for their money. Now, as Canada produces the best wheat raised on the North American continent, it is in her power, if her business is efficiently and honestly managed, and she is careful to supply Japan with only the best hard wheat flour, of which you can produce an unlimited amount, I say that Canada, if she does this, will have it in her power to secure for her farmers the privilege of supplying the requirements of an apparently immeasurable market, and Japan, in return for your wheat, will give you tea and silk and other products. I am informed that the production of tea and of silk has greater attractions for the Japanese farmer than the cultivation of rice; so by this exchange of tea and silk and other products for your hard wheat flour, everyone, both in Canada and Japan, will be benefited.

Now, gentlemen, if what I say is correct, and the facts cannot be disputed, it must be obvious that the potential markets which you command across the Pacific, for the products of your wheat fields, mean an increase in value on every acre of your land.

I would have you reflect on what is the character of the force to which you owe this great advantage.

So long as the policy of the United Kingdom, of the United States and of Japan, upheld by the power of their combined fleets, is directed towards a common purpose, namely, the bettering of humanity, the peace of the Pacific is assured; and there will be a free and undisturbed pathway for the commerce of Canada into the ports of Asia. No man can foresee what this may mean for Canada. It is possible that the future may see an even greater trade between Canada and Asia than is now ferried between Canada and Europe across the Atlantic. When that comes about you will owe these great advantages to the wise foresight of the Old Mother, and I would ask you with great respect not to forget that it is her arm which keeps open the door of Asia for Canadian trade, and her fleet which keeps the way clear to that open door. Canada does not, as yet, contribute a single ship or a single dollar to this Imperial service. Do not think that I complain. The people of the United Kingdom do not complain. Henry V. at Agincourt, when contrasting the smallness of his army with the magnitude of the task before him, said with unquenchable spirit:—

“By God, I would not lose so great an honour as one man more, methinks, would take from me for the best hope I have.”

That spirit is as much alive to-day as it ever was in the heart of England. Burdened as the Old Country is with the debt incurred in building up the British Empire; burdened as she is with the maintenance of a poverty, unknown fortunately to this young land, and which is the saddest part in the inheritance of her splendid achievements; the people of the United Kingdom are proud to think that the “little islands set in the silver seas” across the Atlantic, so small that they could

be swallowed up thirty times in your vast Dominion, are carrying practically single-handed the whole burden of Empire.

Do not think that when I state this fact I am finding any fault with the attitude of Canada. The people of the United Kingdom know that you will help when you can, and that as soon as you can spare your strong young arms from the task on which you are at present engaged, you will gladly lift from the overweighted shoulders of the Old Mother that part of the Imperial burden which she is now only too proud to be able to carry for you.

It is recognized in England that although you do not as yet contribute to the cost of the Imperial fleet, you are contributing to the Empire in many and different ways. It must not be forgotten that your population of six millions is spread over a country the size of Europe, and that it is straining every nerve in laying securely the foundations of a great future. That you should have reclaimed so large a part of this mighty continent from the wilderness; that you should have been able, by your spirited railway and steamship enterprise, to make Canada the natural route between England and Japan, and between England and Australia; that you should have given the lead in your preferential tariffs, in your preferential postal arrangements, and in your cable subsidies, with the object of binding the component parts of the Empire closer together, is to have done much, and to have given a lead of which any people may reasonably be proud.

I have read with delight the notices in the press which have welcomed the decision of the Dominion Government to assume the whole responsibility for the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt. They have shown that in the opinion of your people, expressed through your press, your national self-respect would have been lowered if you had not assumed the whole responsibility of these two important ports, and if you had not resolved that you would do your duty to the Empire by keeping them in the highest possible state of Imperial efficiency.

I do not require any assurance to be convinced that it is the desire of every Canadian who has the British spirit to do

as much, and not as little, as possible for the Empire. A man is not worthy of the British blood which flows through his veins if he takes no pride in the feeling that it is the strength of his stroke which wins the victory for his boat.

It is sometimes said by the detractors of Canadians that they are more apt to think of what the Empire can do for Canada than of what Canada can do for the Empire. I believe this to be just as great a libel upon them as to say that the prevailing sentiment in Canada is not "What can I do for Canada," but "What will Canada do for me." Just as no Empire can ever hope to be truly great unless the units of which it is formed are all content and ready to make sacrifices in its behalf; so it is also true that no country can hope to be truly noble or happy unless its individual citizens have the spirit which makes them consider it a privilege to be allowed, when called upon, to die for their country. The action of Canada, and of Toronto especially, at the time of the South African war, is a complete answer to both these libels.

Gentlemen, I stated that I had not as yet had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with more than a small portion of your great Dominion, but I have enjoyed the signal advantage of making the acquaintance of the greater number of your Senators and Members of Parliament. Those that I have seen—and I hope before the close of the present session to make the personal acquaintance of every senator and member of the Federal Parliament—have given me most interesting and satisfactory accounts of the counties, and people they represent. Although their evidence is conflicting in this respect, that no one appears to have so high an opinion of his neighbour's constituency as he has of his own—and let me say this especially refers to the representatives from Ontario, each of whom appears to be the fortunate representative of the banner county of the banner province—they all tell the same tale. They all tell me that within the area of their constituency, real poverty does not exist; and that while there is no poverty, neither is there great wealth concentrated in undue proportion in individual hands, a problem which perplexes and

alarms the people of the United States. Judging from the reports to which I have listened, there appears to be throughout Canada, from one end to the other, an evenly diffused prosperity and contentment, and I feel after a morning's talk with your parliamentary representatives, that in Canada I have found that Arcadia which formerly I believed had no existence save in the regions of mythology.

You have a nation of small proprietors, owning the soil they till, and doing well. Five years of good crops and of good prices have enabled them to reduce their obligations, to pay off their mortgages, and to improve their position. It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that a prosperous agriculture lay at the foundation of a country's prosperity. That Canada may preserve for all time this abiding source of national well-being is, I am sure, the prayer of every one who has her interests at heart. The prospect of being able to keep your population in the open country is becoming every year more hopeful. Science and good government are daily making country life more attractive; the ease and economy with which horse-power generated at Niagara will be transmitted to every household in the near future, within a radius of several hundred miles, will secure you for all time against the undue concentration of industries in crowded cities; an evil which was inevitable in the days of steam. It is the town life of the United Kingdom and of the United States which constitutes their greatest danger; but if I am right in believing that electricity will make the country, just as surely as steam has made the towns, you will not be under the same temptation to reproduce the bad characteristics of either the United Kingdom or the United States.

I know it is said that the Anglo-Saxon, wherever he may go, in Australia, in the United States or in England, will always forsake the open country for the towns. Well, man in his youth, with his moth-like nature, is naturally attracted by the light and glamour of the towns; but when he has burnt his wings, and learnt the bitter lesson of experience, how sorely does he long for the country in which he was born and bred.

The tragedy of life is that in so many instances he cannot get "back to the land," any more than a goodly log can escape at will from the whirlpool of Niagara.

In every crowded city of the United Kingdom there are a large number of men, with wives and families depending upon them, who, because they have arrived at what is termed the "dangerous age"—between forty and fifty—when gray hairs have begun to appear above the ears, find, just when they are most in need of money, the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment. With their hearts set on the land on which they were born and bred, they remain cooped up in crowded cities, with little money and large families, and a prospect before them which is gloomy in the extreme. The present problem is—how to get these worthy folk, with their rich assets of children, upon the land. The experience of New Zealand shows that it can be safely done without any risk to the taxpayer. The colonies of the Salvation Army in the United States, which Mr. Rider Haggard is now reporting upon to the Imperial Government, also teach the same lesson.

I am certain that it will be a good thing for Canada, a good thing for the United Kingdom, and a good thing for the Empire, if we can concentrate the disinterested enthusiasm which at present animates the Salvation Army, by using it for the purpose of settling on your unoccupied lands worthy and respected families selected from the poor of the cities in the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen, I have been reminded by your press, although I do not think it is necessary, that it is not the province of the Governor General to interfere in your affairs. I am quite aware of the constitutional limitations of the position which it is my privilege to hold, and I do not think it is likely that any one will ever say that I have had the desire to encroach by so much as one inch upon the prerogatives and the rights of a free and self-governing people. It is my duty to be absolutely impartial, to hold the balance fair and equal between contending parties, and it is not for me to offer an expression of opinion on any controversial subject. There are,

however, some subjects on which all men of all parties are agreed, and on which it is permitted for me to express an opinion, without running the risk of raising a single dissentient voice; and one of them is the hope that the clash of race and creed conflict shall never be heard in Canada, and the conviction that in the complete union between the two great races lies the secret and the strength of your future.

The eyes of England are at the present moment focussed upon Canada, aye, and the eyes of a large part of Europe also. The opportunities that you are able to offer, not only to the disinherited of the earth, but to those who are well-to-do, are attracting a large population within your borders. America is vainly trying to stop the outflow of her farmers into the Dominion, and every British family that comes into Canada is a distinct addition to the national wealth. That is an import which is never measured in your trade returns, and yet it outweighs in value all other importations. The fear is sometimes expressed that American citizens may become dangerous citizens of the Dominion, but that is not my opinion. They are not here long before they find that they enjoy greater freedom and greater security than they did in the United States, and, in my opinion, the more Americans that come the better. They bring capital and experience and character; they come from the same fountain head that we do, and I believe that they are as glad to become the loyal sons of Canada as we are glad to number them among our children. I have referred to some reasons why I anticipate such a future for Canada as no country has ever yet been able to look forward to, but when we look into the crystal and try to forecast the development which that future holds in store, it is well that we should guard against the danger of allowing the vulgarity of a swollen head to blunt the edge of our efficiency. It is well to remember that it is the soul of the individual that stirs the world and directs the forces of mankind. It is well to remember that it is from small groups of men the Divine light has radiated, illuminating the world. It were far better to be one of a small group of devoted patriots than a unit, however prosperous, of a huge

mass without a soul. How to add to the great blessing of material wealth with which Providence and your own energies and the British Empire have endowed you, the still greater blessing of a high average standard of noble and disinterested citizenship, is the problem before the people and the statesmen of Canada, which they may be relied upon, with your assistance, I trust, satisfactorily to solve.

**FROM THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF
TORONTO.**

We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto, on our own behalf and on behalf of our fellow-citizens, beg to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Your Excellency's first visit to the capital of the Province of Ontario, to renew our assurances of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and Person of our most gracious King, and of tendering to Your Excellency, your gracious consort the Countess Grey, and the members of your household, a cordial welcome to our city.

Toronto is located upon a site selected nearly one hundred years ago by General Simcoe, one of your earliest predecessors, and we are naturally proud of and grateful for its rapid growth and development and its great prosperity during the century of its existence. Our population, almost entirely of British origin, has nurtured with its growth the strongest attachment to the national traditions of the Motherland, and our endeavour has been to build up a city with municipal ideals patterned after the cities of Great Britain, with the changes and modifications rendered necessary by reason of the rapid development of this portion of the Empire.

In both city and country you will find a happy, contented and prosperous people, who have been successfully grappling with the problems and difficulties which arise in a new land, in which effort they have exhibited in a large degree that force of character and tenacity of purpose which characterized their ancestors in the growth and development of the Mother land.

In coming to Toronto we feel that Your Excellency will find much to interest you in connection with our various public and private institutions, with our charities and churches, with

our systems of education, and with our industrial and mercantile establishments.

We trust it will be apparent in all these that the energies of our people have been exerted to build up a nation thoroughly British in character and unwavering in its attachment to the constitution under which it enjoys so many privileges and advantages, and it is with a feeling of much gratification that we express the hope that Canada will provide happy and prosperous homes for millions of subjects loyal to the Sovereign and Crown of the British Empire.

The pleasure which we feel in offering this address of welcome is greatly enhanced by the honour of the presence of the Countess Grey and of the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey, who, with Your Excellency, we trust may find this first visit to our city agreeable and pleasant. We hope it will not be long until we shall again have the privilege of welcoming Your Excellencies to our city, and at a time when your stay may be more prolonged, and when you shall have better opportunity of becoming acquainted with our citizens, and with the various institutions and establishments which have had so much to do in our upbuilding and development.

We conclude with an earnest expression of hope that the blessings of health and happiness may be vouchsafed to Your Excellencies and to the members of your household during your sojourn in Canada.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

THOMAS URQUHART, *Mayor*.

W. A. LITTLEJOHN, *City Clerk*.

R. T. CODY, *Treasurer, and Keeper
of the Civic Seal*.

TORONTO, April 25, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Toronto enjoys the enviable reputation of being second to none in the strength of her loyalty and passionate devotion to the British Crown.

The trumpet call of Imperialism, which rang clear from Toronto to the ends of the earth at the time of the South African war, opened the eyes of the whole world to the true

meaning of the British Empire. I do not believe it possible for any Briton from across the seas to walk through the streets of Toronto, or to breathe your atmosphere without being conscious that the dignity of his British citizenship has been sensibly increased. I have a vivid recollection that this was my own personal experience when, after a prolonged visit to the United States, over twenty years ago, I retouched, with a glad heart, British soil in your historic city.

It will be my distinguished privilege to convey to His Majesty the assurance of your devoted loyalty to his throne and person; a loyalty which has been abundantly shown, not only in words but in gallant service rendered beyond the seas. He will learn with pleasure of your happiness, contentment and prosperity, of your laudable ambition to build up in Toronto a community holding fast in future to the traditions of an historic and glorious past, and of your resolution to reproduce everything that is most worthy of imitation in the British Isles.

You say that you are endeavouring to build up a great city with municipal ideals patterned after the cities of Great Britain. May I venture to suggest that, while you endeavour to reproduce all that is good, you will be careful to safeguard the future well-being of your city from evils which have cast the shadow of darkness over the national life of England. If it was the mission of the last century to establish the principle of individual rights, with results which, most beneficial to humanity, are yet not without their regrettable accompaniments, it is the mission of the present century to teach the lesson of individual duty, and to infuse into the people such an ideal of enlightened and disinterested citizenship as will cause every public-spirited man to be foremost in subordinating his own personal advantage to the more commanding interests of the public good.

The slums of our home cities provide an object lesson which suggests that the present generation should endeavour to bring their cities under an administration with its eyes fixed on the requirements of fifty years ahead, as well as on the necessities

of the present. The municipal administration of both English and American cities have lamentably failed in this respect.

That Toronto may present an example to the English-speaking world of how a great city should be governed in the best interests of its inhabitants, both present and future, is an aspiration which commands my fullest sympathy.

FROM THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF QUEBEC.

JUNE 7, 1905.

EXCELLENCE:

Les citoyens de Québec sont heureux de souhaiter aujourd'hui à Votre Excellence, ainsi qu'à Lady Grey et à votre famille, la plus sincère et la plus cordiale bienvenue. Nous saluons en vous l'envoyé officiel de Sa Majesté le Roi, et, en vous recevant ici pour la première fois, nous sommes heureux de proclamer hautement notre appréciation du choix que Notre Très Gracieux Souverain a fait de Votre personne pour le représenter dans notre pays.

Si nous ne savions déjà, par les nombreux témoignages que nous recevons du dehors, l'importance croissante qu'en Europe, et surtout en Angleterre, l'on veut bien attacher à notre cher Canada, il nous suffirait de voir à quels hommes la mère-patrie en confie le gouvernement, pour nous convaincre que l'Angleterre regarde vraiment cette portion de son empire comme l'un des plus riches joyaux de la Couronne Britannique.

Aussi, est-ce de tout cœur, qu'en vous présentant nos hommages, nous vous prions de transmettre à celui qui est Notre Auguste Maître l'expression de notre loyauté et de notre admiration pour cette sagesse avec laquelle il exerce dans son empire et parmi toutes les nations civilisées son rôle de roi constitutionnel et pacificateur.

Vous-même, Excellence, vous avez été formé à l'école des hommes illustres qui, depuis un siècle, ont donné une interprétation si généreuse et un si merveilleux développement aux principes de la constitution britannique. Avec eux, vous proclamez les droits inaliénables de la conscience, de la parole et de la presse, libertés essentielles qui ont fait du peuple anglais

le peuple le plus indépendant et le mieux gouverné parmi les nations de la terre.

Vous apportez à notre pays jeune et grandissant, peuplé de races et d'éléments divers, un esprit ferme, large, tolérant, imbu des plus saines conceptions de la vraie liberté. L'expérience que vous avez acquise en des milieux différents, sur des théâtres variés, nous assure de votre part une direction prudente, propre à résoudre les problèmes difficiles qui ne peuvent manquer de surgir autour du berceau d'un peuple qui se flatte de devenir un jour une nation. Et nous avons pleine confiance dans le succès de votre administration.

Sur ce rocher historique de Québec, où dans une période relativement courte se sont déroulés tant de grands événements, nous souhaitons, Excellence, qu'entouré de Lady Grey et des membres distingués de votre famille, vous fassiez un agréable séjour. Nous espérons que, en présence de cette belle nature qui nous environne, au contact des souvenirs historiques que vous rencontrerez à chaque pas, vous sentirez naître en vous quelque chose de l'affection que nous, Québécois, et nous surtout qui sommes d'origine française, nous éprouvons pour ce coin de terre, pour cette ville la plus ancienne du pays qui fut le berceau bientôt déjà trois fois centenaire de la nation canadienne.

Les citoyens de Québec de tout temps honorés de la présence d'hôtes royaux ainsi que de nos gouverneurs et de nos vice-rois, seront toujours heureux, Excellence, de vous voir au milieu d'eux, et ils souhaitent que de longs séjours dans notre ville soient toujours agréables à Lady Grey et aux membres distingués de votre famille.

Tous nos vœux vous accompagnent dans la mission que vous êtes chargé de remplir au milieu de nous. Vous l'accomplirez pour la gloire du Souverain qui vous l'a confiée, pour l'avantage de notre chère patrie et pour votre honneur personnel. Vous ajouterez ainsi un nouvel éclat à un nom déjà illustre dans l'histoire politique de l'Angleterre, et bien digne de figurer sur la liste de nos gouverneurs généraux et de nos vice-rois canadiens.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

DELIVERED BOTH IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Mr. MAYOR:

I thank you for your welcome, for your most kind reference to ourselves, and for the expression of your friendly hope that Lady Grey and I will enjoy our sojourn at Quebec.

The kindness I have experienced in every part of the Dominion which it has been my privilege to visit—the enjoyment I have derived from the society of the French-Canadians whom I have been fortunate enough to meet—assure me that your good wishes are no formal lip utterance. I accept and cherish them as a direct message from your heart.

It is impossible for any one not to be deeply stirred who visits Quebec for the first time.

The glamour of your glorious past adds a halo to the unique distinction with which nature has endowed your historic rock. It has long been the ambition of poets and painters to woo the heart of Quebec with all the unrestrained enthusiasm of their art. But often wooed she remains unwon. The spirit of Quebec is intangible. It has eluded the grasp of the artist. The brush of the painter, the pen of the poet, have failed to create an impression equal to that which is conveyed by Quebec itself.

Quebec, famous for its historical associations, the burial-place of two heroes who have found in a common grave immortal fame,—Quebec, the only walled city between the Atlantic and the Pacific,—exceeds in beauty all other cities just as a diamond which rightly gives its name to your noble promontory excels in brilliancy all other stones. From this crystal source first issued the living stream of civilization, which has since covered with its healing waters the whole Dominion of Canada.

Quebec, as you say in your address, is the cradle in which the infancy of the Canadian nation was rocked nearly three centuries ago. I therefore feel that in coming to Quebec I am approaching holy ground.

It will be my privilege to convey to His Majesty the expression of your devotion and of your admiration of the services which he, le Roi Constitutionnel et Pacificateur par excellence, has rendered to mankind. King Edward is renowned not only as a diplomat among kings but as a king among diplomats. The citizens of Quebec, themselves an ex-

ample of how the rose and the lily can be grafted on a single stem, thus giving an added fragrance and beauty to the charm of each, can appreciate the advantages which will result from the *entente cordiale* which our illustrious Sovereign has established between England and France.

The people of Quebec have frequently proved their appreciation of the liberties they enjoy under British rule by a conspicuous loyalty which has won for them the homage and the gratitude of the Empire. I rejoice to believe that should occasion ever arise on which a similar exhibition of sacrifice should be required in the defence of those rights and liberties, of which the British Crown is at once the symbol and the guarantee, the annals of the future will show that the French-Canadians, remembering the chivalry of their ancestors in 1774 and 1812, and the noble example of those who in 1899 volunteered to pour the priceless treasure of their blood upon the African veldt, will give the Empire a yet further proof of their attachment and devotion.

It is with the greatest pleasure that Lady Grey, Lady Evelyn and myself look forward to our stay in the Citadel and to the happiness of making the acquaintance of the kind people of Quebec.

MONSIEUR LE MAIRE :

Laissez-moi vous remercier, au nom de Lady Grey et en mon nom personnel, de votre si cordiale bienvenue, des sentiments d'affection que vous exprimez à notre égard et des vœux que vous formulez pour que notre séjour à Québec soit agréable.

Les manifestations sympathiques dont j'ai été partout l'objet, le plaisir sincère et vrai que j'ai éprouvé au contact des Canadiens-français, attestent hautement que vos bons souhaits sont dictés non par les lèvres, mais bien par le cœur. A ce titre, je les accepte avec reconnaissance, et veuillez croire que j'en conserverai toujours le souvenir.

Le voyageur qui, pour la première fois, franchit les vieux murs de Québec, ne peut qu'en être profondément ému.

Un passé éminemment glorieux ajoute comme une auréole à l'incomparable beauté dont la nature a environné ce rocher historique. Les poètes et les peintres, pour chanter et décrire Québec, ont dû recourir à toutes les ressources d'un art ingénieux, mais ce que ni le pinceau de l'artiste, ni la lyre du poète n'ont pu jamais saisir, c'est "l'âme de Québec." Il faut voir, il faut contempler Québec, pour ressentir l'indicible émotion qui empoigne le cœur en foulant ce sol historique.

Québec, avec ses antiques murailles, ses bastions, ses forts, sa citadelle et ces plaines fameuses, où deux héros succombèrent glorieusement pour recueillir devant l'histoire une commune renommée, Québec, dis-je, dépasse en beauté pittoresque toutes les autres villes du continent; comme le diamant dont votre promontoire a pris le nom, resplendit d'un éclat plus vif et plus pur que toutes les autres pierreries. C'est de cette source cristalline qu'a jailli le flot bienfaisant de la civilisation qui a envahi et fécondé notre vaste et beau pays.

Oui, c'est ce roc altier qui fut le berceau—bientôt déjà trois fois centenaire—de la nation canadienne.

Aussi bien dirai-je, qu'en venant à Québec, je sens que je foule un sol sacré.

Ce sera un devoir agréable pour moi de transmettre à Sa Majesté l'expression de votre inaltérable loyauté et de votre sincère admiration pour les services que lui, le Roi Constitutionnel et Pacificateur par excellence, a rendus à l'humanité.

Le Roi Edouard est non seulement un diplomate parmi les Rois, mais à vrai dire, il est le Roi des diplomates.

Les citoyens de Québec qui eux-mêmes ont pu greffer sur une même tige la Rose et le Lys, leur donnant ainsi plus de fraîcheur et de parfum, apprécieront mieux que tous autres les avantages précieux qui devront nécessairement découler de "l'Entente Cordiale" que notre illustre Souverain a établie entre la France et l'Angleterre.

Le peuple de cette province a su démontrer combien il priait ces libertés dont il jouit sous notre drapeau, par le témoignage constant d'une loyauté parfaite, qui lui a valu l'hommage et la reconnaissance de l'Empire.

Je me réjouis à la pensée que si jamais l'occasion se présentait de défendre ces franchises et ces libertés dont la Couronne Anglaise est le symbole et la garantie, les Canadiens-français se rappelant la conduite chevaleresque de leurs ancêtres en "mil sept cent soixante et quatorze et en mil huit cent douze," et imitant le noble exemple des volontaires de "mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf" qui versèrent généreusement leur sang sur le veldt africain, donneraient de nouveau à l'Empire des preuves tangibles de leur indéfectible loyauté.

Monsieur le maire, veuillez croire combien nous sommes heureux de venir habiter la citadelle, et combien nous serons enchantés, Lady Grey, Lady Evelyn et moi, de lier connaissance avec les citoyens de Québec.

FROM THE CITY OF SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The citizens of Sydney extend to Your Excellency a most cordial greeting and welcome to our city. Great indeed was our joy and satisfaction when we received assurance that Your Excellency would honour our summer carnival by your presence, and would insure its popularity and success by taking part in its opening. It would indeed be strange if the advent of Your Excellency to our city did not awaken many happy memories, all of which tend to intensify our pleasure at having you among us. We greet and welcome you first of all as the trusted and honoured representative in Canada of our gracious King, but even apart from this, we should be glad to receive a noble member of a noble and historic family, whose great services to the Empire of which we form a part are known and appreciated wherever the English language is read or spoken. But apart from historic associations we should be among the first to welcome to our midst an English gentleman, who during his brief residence in Canada has informed himself so thoroughly respecting the extent, development, and wonderful resources of our country, and who seems to take pleasure in making known abroad our progress and capabilities; for it has not escaped our notice that Your Excellency has on more than

one occasion shown your deep appreciation of things Canadian. Your public utterances abundantly testify to your desire to make our Dominion better known and better understood in the Motherland, all of which taken in conjunction with the record of Your Excellency's active and useful life, fully justify us in greeting you to-day as a British patriot in the highest and broadest sense of the word, and in recognizing you, as your forefathers were recognized, among Britain's foremost Empire-builders.

We are gratified that the route which you have chosen to come to Sydney has afforded you glimpses of some of the scenery and some of the other beauties of nature with which we have been favoured. Many historic associations cluster around the Island of Cape Breton, especially about the name of Louisbourg, its ancient capital under French régime. For long years indeed references to Cape Breton usually excited interest only among tourists and students of our history; but in these latter days there has been a marked industrial development which has given us a prominence in the world of commerce that we would fain believe is yet in its beginning.

The vast coal-measures by which we are surrounded, and the close proximity of iron and limestone together with unexcelled geographical advantages, need only continued application of enterprise and capital to make Sydney and its vicinity one of the greatest industrial centres in North America. And here we would emphasize the pleasure we experience in finding that Your Excellency in your present itinerary has decided to see for yourself some of the resources as well as to observe the beauties of our capacious harbour, where before the expiration of Your Excellency's term of office as Viceroy of Canada we hope to have European mails for half a continent landed during the summer months, so as to reach their destination from forty to fifty hours earlier than at present.

On behalf of a contented and prosperous people, with such material advantages and such hopes and aspirations as we have briefly referred to,— a people, too, appreciating to the full our large powers of self-government and our British institutions generally, we welcome heartily to our shores both yourself and Lady Grey, and we take this opportunity also of assuring you of our unwavering loyalty and devotion to that gracious Sovereign whom you so ably and acceptably represent in this Dominion; and we conclude in indulging in the hope that both yourself and Lady Grey will derive much pleasure and benefit

from the scenic beauties and cool and invigorating breezes of Cape Breton, and that when in future you review your pleasant recollections of your vice-regal services in Canada, this City of Sydney and this Island of Cape Breton may have a place among them. We have the honour to be Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

C. P. FULLERTON, *Mayor*.

J. J. CURRY, *City Clerk*.

August 1, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN :

I thank you for the welcome which you have given me in my capacity as representative of the King. I thank you also for the friendly sentiments towards myself personally to which you have given such kind expression. Mr. Mayor, it has long been an object of my ambition to visit the Island of Cape Breton in which it is your privilege to live. There are few points in the broad Empire of King Edward which can show the same wealth and variety of interests. A triple interest arising from the past, the present and the future, attaches to this favoured spot of the British Empire. Referring to the past, nothing that may happen in the future can sweep away your inspiring record. History has canonized this country for all time with a halo of adventure, heroism, endurance and romance. Looking at the present, you may be congratulated on the large fields of coal, iron and lime which are brought together in close contiguity by the amalgamating sea. These are exceptional advantages in the race of industrial competition, and have not only already brought to your city great prosperity, but give promise of a steady increase of wealth. You are also to be congratulated on the possession of this fine harbour which lies outstretched before us. It is an ideal place as the nursery and training ground of sailors. It invites to the broad shelter of its capacious bosom the fleets of the nations, and brings you into contact with the outside world, thus enriching and enlarging your experience.

As I steamed into your harbour yesterday, I rejoiced to observe that I was accompanied by two powerful representatives of the French fleet, bound for Sydney on the same errand as myself, namely, to take part in the celebration of to-day. We all appreciate the presence here of the French men-of-war. They are an evidence of the entente cordiale which unites so happily the French and British races, and as representative of the King and in your name, I welcome those French gentlemen to our shores. I know I am only voicing your sentiments when I say how glad we are to see them.

I have said a word about the past and present, now let me refer to the future. I have noticed with pleasure that passage in your address in which you state your resolve to secure those advantages offered to you by nature in placing this capacious harbour so close to the ports of the United Kingdom. It has long been a cause of wonder, even amazement, to me, that when nature is holding out her hand to you, that you will not clasp it, and by so doing save an unnecessary delay of from forty to fifty hours in the correspondence between Canada and England, and one-third the sea risk that has to be encountered on the voyage to New York. I say it has been a cause of wonder to me that there should be any reluctance on your part to grasp the hand which nature holds out to you. I trust that your hope may be realized before the expiration of my term of office, and that the mortification which I now feel when I see my correspondence with England going all the long unnecessary, tortuous way by New York, may through your energy soon become a bit of ancient history.

I thank you Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, for the heartiness and cordiality of your welcome, and it is now my privilege to declare your carnival opened.

**THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT IN QUEBEC TO THOSE WHO
FELL FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

AUGUST 15, 1905.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In asking the direct representative of His Majesty King Edward VII. to unveil this monument, erected to the memory of those gallant sons of Quebec who fell fighting for their Queen and country in South Africa, we, the Committee of Citizens, beg to thank you, Sir, and the admiral and members of the second cruiser squadron, the Commander of the Fortress, and the officers of our local troops, and all others who have assisted us, for your presence here to-day. It was on this very spot that those chivalrous young soldiers paraded on the memorable day that they left Quebec to take part in a long and arduous campaign, knowing well what duties were expected of them, and resolving in their hearts to reflect glory on the city of their birth. How well they performed their duty, the sad records of the great war abundantly reveal. Those of their companions-in-arms who accompanied them to the Transvaal bore, on their return home, convincing testimony of the many brilliant deeds of patriotism they effected, often in the thickest of the fight, and enduring all the hardships and privations inseparable from a severe and trying campaign, and this uncomplainingly, and with a single eye to the faithful carrying out of all orders given to them. They acted more like the seasoned veterans of a great army than as young recruits who had never heard a shot fired in anger nor entered on a field of danger. Far away from home and those who loved them, their hearts never faltered. With conspicuous and undaunted courage they upheld the national honour, and did so to their own lasting credit. The names which appear to-day on a tablet of this monument will keep their memory for ever fresh in the breasts of generations yet unborn. Let us add our own remembrances to the sad thoughts which their early deaths inspire, in perpetuation of their fame, and of the prestige which their noble conduct must ever reflect upon their fatherland. It is fitting that Your Excellency, the representative of His Majesty in Canada, and the son of a distinguished commanding officer in the British service, should be invited to unveil this monument, and we now ask you, Sir, to do this afternoon.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Before I proceed to the fulfilment of the high and distinguished duty you have asked me to perform, I desire to express to Major Wood, to Captain Watson and their fellow-subscribers my sense of the public services they have rendered to Quebec.

Thanks to their munificence, the valour of those gallant sons of Quebec who died while fighting for the British cause in South Africa, has been appropriately commemorated on the very spot on which the first Canadian Contingent paraded before starting on their chivalrous mission to join their brethren-in-arms across the seas.

Ladies and gentlemen, this scene is one which we shall not easily forget. The distinction conferred on this ceremony by the presence of Prince Louis of Battenburg, who deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest, even among the many able men whose privilege it is to serve His Majesty the King; the attendance of the gallant officers and men under his command, contributing so welcome an addition to the life and splendour of the scene; the military display; the brilliant and animated assemblage; the cause and object of our presence here to-day; the high and noble sentiments which have found eloquent expression in the addresses, and the patriotic reflections they suggest; all these elements combine to make this occasion one of the most important and distinguished in the history of even this famous city of Quebec.

Our proximity to the monument which gives equal honour to the immortal fame of Wolfe and of Montcalm, reminds us that it is the pride and distinction of Canadian nationality to combine the virtue and the valour of the two great races of which it is composed.

The presence of the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet further reminds us of the great and beneficent power which, in the shape of His Majesty's Navy, enables every Canadian to enjoy the high privileges and advantages attached to British citizenship in every portion of the world.

The monument which it will be my privilege in a few moments to unveil, will remind the citizens of Quebec that the greatness of the British Empire has been won by the voluntary effort and sacrifice of her sons, and will remain for us and our successors a source of continual and patriotic inspiration.

In acknowledging the eloquent address signed by His Worship the Mayor, whose privilege it has been to render invaluable services to this beautiful city, and whose official connection with Quebec, unfortunately for its inhabitants, the important requirements of state affairs are about to sever, I cannot refrain from giving expression to our regrets that the sad bereavement which he has sustained, and for which we beg respectfully to tender him our profound sympathy, should have deprived us of his presence on this occasion.

It shall be my happy privilege, in accordance with the wish expressed in this address, to convey to His Majesty the King an expression of the unanimous sentiment which unites the whole of Quebec in a common devoted loyalty to the King, the Queen and the members of the Royal Family, so well represented here to-day in the distinguished person of H. S. H. the Admiral.

In this address emphasis has been rightly laid on the happy fact that the antagonism which at one time separated the peoples of England and of France, has now disappeared under the amalgamating influence of a common interest.

It is true that the differences which separated the French and English in times past were the result of opposing and antagonistic principles. The struggle associated with the memory of Nelson, the centenary of whose death will be celebrated this year in every part of the Empire, was not a race conflict. No! the reason why the distinguished chiefs of the French navy saluted, last week, the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square; the reason why the *Victory*, Nelson's old ship, played the "Marseillaise" and flew the Tricolor in honour of the French fleet at Portsmouth, is because it is recognized that the struggle which shook the foundation of continents one

hundred years ago, was a death struggle not between French and English, but between the principles of liberty, of freedom and of self-government, as opposed to those of despotism, militarism and centralized tyranny. It is because French-Canadians recognize that the spirit of freedom is sheltered in the folds of our British flag, which has become to them the symbol of their liberties, and the assurance of their rights, that they have on repeated occasions shown their readiness to die for it, and to prove themselves, together with the English-Canadians, the most loyal and devoted sons of an Empire which stands for freedom, justice and equal rights all over the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, it would have been surprising if the object for which the British Crown fought in South Africa had not appealed to the enthusiasm of French not less than that of English Canadians, for the struggle in South Africa was not between Boer and Briton. Again we fought for principles; we fought to secure equal rights between the Briton and the Boer; we fought to rescue British South Africa from the insupportable domination of a corrupt and exclusive oligarchy. We fought for the principles of Papineau as opposed to those of the Family Compact; we fought in order that our fellow subjects in South Africa should obtain the same rights that you English and French Canadians enjoy in the Province of Quebec, and in every other province of this vast Dominion.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that the monument I am now about to unveil will be a perpetual incentive to our successors to emulate the example of those to whom they will owe the great privileges they enjoy.

Just as in the early days of British history no man was considered to be worthy of the name of Englishman until he had trained himself to be an efficient bowman, so to-day this monument of the Canadian Volunteers will serve to keep alive in our minds the thought that no Canadian, either French or English, has fulfilled his duty to the Empire, until he has made himself capable of responding effectively to the call of

the Crown, should the needs of the Empire ever have occasion for his services.

Then let us stand up and uncovered we'll name
And bow to the dead and the cause they've endeared,
May the spirit they left like a circle of flame
Guard for ever our homes and the standard they reared.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1905.

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and your colleagues who represent the City of Edmonton, for the welcome with which you have received me in my capacity as the representative of His Majesty the King, and for your hope that my good fortune may cause me to pay further visits to your city. I cordially reciprocate the wish to which you have given such kind expression. The pleasure I derived from last night's entertainment was in itself sufficient to make me wish to visit you again. When I looked around that great audience, and reflected that not only the immense gathering of happy looking, handsome and prosperous people, but also the grace, refinement and distinction of the performance, and of all arrangements connected with it were of home growth and products of the prairie, I knew that the impressions I had already formed were correct, that the future of Alberta was abundantly assured.

I consider it a great privilege to be able to take part as the representative of the King at the coming of age festivities of your people, whose assumption of the high responsibilities and obligations which are inseparably attached to British manhood, you celebrate to-day.

The day which marks the addition of a new self-governing province to the Dominion, and thus to the galaxy of self-governing states whose combined brilliancy makes the constellation

of the British Empire the brightest the world has ever seen, is a red letter day in the history of the Empire. That the Province of Alberta will bring, in ever-increasing measure as time goes on, strength and lustre to the British Crown, and prove worthy of the illustrious prince whose name it is its honour to bear, is both my sanguine hope and my confident expectation.

You have referred to the paucity of population in the past, and to the unborn millions with whom your province is already pregnant. What I have learnt of the fertility of this favoured land causes me to believe that your estimate is one to which even the most captious cannot reasonably take exception. Thanks to the invaluable services rendered to your province by your railways, your cold storage facilities, your experimental farms, all of which you owe to the foresight and enterprise of the Federal Government, happily represented to-day in the distinguished person of the Prime Minister; thanks to these aids, and to your own stout energy, you have now proved to the satisfaction of the entire civilized world that you enjoy in this new Province of Alberta, and perhaps in a greater degree than is to be found in land of equal extent in any portion of the world outside of the Dominion, the opportunity, within the reach of all who can pay their way here, of making for themselves a happy and comfortable home amid pleasant surroundings. The inspiring feeling of independence which comes from full ownership of the land you till, in the healthiest of climates, and under the protection of a just and freedom-loving government is also your valuable possession. This being now proved, you are justified in anticipating a steady flow of settlers into your province. Many who seek to better their condition in the new world as well as in the old, are counting the hours until they can embrace with both hands the riches you are able to offer them from out of your abundant treasury. For the riches you offer are the greatest that nature has to bestow upon mankind: namely, the happiness, health and well-being which your soil, your climate and your geographical position offer as a certain and liberal reward to all who are ready to give honest,

persevering and intelligent industry to the cultivation of your land.

That you may quickly assimilate to yourselves all who come to you in the hope of making for themselves a new home in a new country, and that you may grow up a united, prosperous, cultured, God-fearing and righteous loving people, is the prayer which I, as your Governor General and representative of the King, venture reverently to make for you from the bottom of my heart.

**ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF CANADA, TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF
REGINA.**

SEPTEMBER 4, 1905.

CHILDREN OF REGINA:

I could wish that the salutation you have given me as the representative of the King could have been seen and heard by the King himself, instead of only through the eyes and ears of his representative.

You, the children of Regina, are specially honoured above all other children, for the city in which you dwell is called after the great and good Queen the mother of your King. I wish to say to you that if you are worthy of being called "Children of the Queen," for that is what children of Regina means, you must each of you practise those virtues which you all look for in princes and princesses. Now among the first of the virtues that distinguish princes and princesses, aye, and every one who is worthy of the name of Briton, is a passionate love of fair-play, and a fearless determination to expose and punish everything that is dishonourable and mean. I would therefore say to you, and I see here some big boys who will understand my appeal, and some fair maidens who are almost blossoming into womanhood, that a special obligation sits on each of you to keep the Standard of Fair-Play flying high in the sight of all men over your schools and city.

To every boy I would say, never allow any one to attempt, except over your prostrate body, to lower that Standard by so much as a single inch. Remember, the honour and fair name of your Royal city is more sacred and far more important than anything else, even than the championship of baseball and lacrosse. Strain every nerve in your body to win those championships for your city, but rather die than win them by foul play.

To every maiden I would say the honour of Regina is in your keeping, too. Refuse the reward of your bright smile, or the approving grasp of your hand, to any one who uses unfair or dishonourable methods in either his business or his play.

Now, I have spoken this to you as the representative of the King, because the King looks to you to uphold the honour of this new province of the Dominion, and of the Empire of which it is destined to become an important part, and when I look upon your faces I feel sure that I am not wrong in believing that you will show by your lives that you are worthy of your proud title of "Children of the Queen," and consequently "Soldiers of the King," ready to die for the British principle of fair-play in any part of the world, should the Crown ever have occasion to call upon your services.

INAUGURATION OF PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Regina, on our own behalf and on behalf of our fellow-citizens, desire to express our high appreciation of the great honour conferred upon us by a visit from Your Excellencies, and being accorded an opportunity of assuring you of our sincere respect, and bidding you welcome to Regina.

We take this opportunity of renewing, through Your Excellency, our assurance of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and

person of our most gracious King, and of expressing the hope that he may be long spared to reign over the Empire; and that our dearly beloved Queen may also be long spared as his Consort.

In 1877 Battleford became the first capital of the Northwest Territories, and from thence the capital was moved to Regina in 1883, where it remained until the other day, when the districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia ceased to form part of the Northwest Territories, and Regina became the provisional capital of the new Province of Saskatchewan.

It is in honour of the birth of our new Province of Saskatchewan and to take part in the celebration ceremonies connected therewith that Your Excellencies have been so graciously pleased to visit our city.

Regina is the centre of a vast wheat belt, and the process of filling up this great area has, until recent years, been very slow; but now we have the prospect of a greater tide of immigration being directed towards our province—intensified by the abundant harvest which it has pleased Providence to give our farmers.

The growth of our city depends largely upon the growth of the country. During the past three years the population of Regina has increased by leaps and bounds. From a small prairie town it has developed into a city of no mean importance, and everything is being done to keep it abreast of the times. It is well provided with churches, schools and hospital; it possesses an abundant supply of beautiful, clear spring water; and ample provision has been made for making it one of the healthiest cities in the Dominion. Its trade is increasing enormously, and, financially, it stands unique amongst the cities in Canada, as our civic surplus surpasses any of the smaller cities of the Dominion.

In both city and country you will find a happy, contented and prosperous people, who have successfully grappled with the problems and difficulties which usually arise in a new land; and we trust that you will find much to interest you in connection with our public and private institutions, and in the fact that our province can provide happy and prosperous homes for millions of subjects loyal to the Sovereign and Crown of the British Empire.

The pleasure we feel in welcoming you to our city is greatly enhanced by the honour of the presence of the Countess Grey,

who, with Your Excellency, we trust may find this first visit to our city agreeable and pleasant.

We conclude by expressing the hope that the blessings of health and happiness may be vouchsafed to Your Excellencies and to the members of your household during your sojourn in Canada.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Regina, this fourth day of September, 1905.

H. W. LAIRD, *Mayor*.

J. KELSO HUNTER, *City Clerk*.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you for the welcome which you have given to Lady Grey and to myself, and for the kind wishes with which it has been accompanied; and I acknowledge on behalf of His Majesty, the loyal assurances of your unalterable loyalty to his Crown and Empire, and of your devotion to our beautiful and beloved Queen.

I have listened with great interest to the account of your development, and with ready sympathy to the expression of your belief that your province is destined to become the happy and prosperous home of millions of Britons.

Mr. Mayor, that is also my belief. The healthfulness of your province was impressed upon me this morning by the parade of the children—those fairest flowers of your beautiful prairie province. Also the fact that Regina is, as you say, the centre of a vast wheat belt, and of that special variety which is sought by the millers and bakers of the world, leads me to share your conviction that your expectations will be abundantly fulfilled.

I note with satisfaction your reference, not only to the sound condition of your finances and to the excellence of your water supply, but also to the pride you take in your churches and your schools, on the excellence of which the manhood, character and prosperity of your province so greatly depend.

I have, Mr. Mayor, received two telegrams which I think it will interest the citizens of this new province to hear.

The first message is from the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton. It asks me to say that, "His Majesty's Government send best wishes for the prosperity and advancement of Saskatchewan."

The second telegram, which is from the King, with a message to you, you will receive with loyal enthusiasm. I communicated by cable your message of loyalty to His Majesty, and I am privileged to be able to read to you the following message which the King has commanded me to give to you and your fellow-citizens of Alberta:

"Governor General,

"Regina.

"From Marienbad.

"Accept my best thanks for your telegram. Am deeply gratified by the expression of loyalty on the part of the newly inaugurated Northwest Provinces. Pray convey to them my earnest hope that great prosperity may be in store for them.

"EDWARD, R. AND I."

FROM THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

On behalf of the corporation and citizens of Winnipeg, we desire to extend to yourself and Lady Grey a warm and cordial welcome on the occasion of your first visit to our city as His Majesty's representatives.

The west shared with the east in the glad appreciation expressed by all classes and parties at the time of Your Excellency's appointment to Canada. We had learned of your strong attachment to the ties that bound the distant parts of the Empire to the Motherland. We had learned of your ideals of statesmanship, of your enlistment in the cause of social reform, and especially of the devoted energy you had shown in practical work for the masses. And it was with no little pride that Canadians recalled the fact that your distinguished ances-

tors, for a century and a half, had been from time to time connected with the history of Canada, both in military and civil life.

Your Excellency's recent progress through the west, and your previous knowledge of Canada, makes you familiar with the hopes and aspirations of our people. They know the vast possibilities of this new country. They know that by energy, thrift and honest purpose a strong nationality may soon be built up in this new land. They are anxious by wise laws, tolerant and just administration to firmly weld the various races, who form our western population, into a prosperous, loyal and law-abiding people, who will study the history and reverence the traditions of the old land, and who will be found steadfast in every great cause, either of peace or of war. And we believe, that if in the near future any problems affecting the national life should demand solution or decision in Canada, Your Excellency's experience, judgment and character will prove of priceless value to our Dominion.

We trust that Your Excellency and Lady Grey will carry away most pleasant memories of your western visit, and that you will afford the people of Winnipeg many similar opportunities for offering you a loyal and heartfelt welcome.

(Sgd.) THOMAS SHARPE, *Mayor*.

(Sgd.) C. J. BROWN, *City Clerk*.

WINNIPEG, October 9, 1905.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor, I thank you heartily, and through you the citizens of Winnipeg, for the warm and cordial welcome with which you have received me as the representative of the King.

The welcome extended to me on all sides as His Majesty's representative, from the first day of my arrival in Halifax in December last to the present time, shows that the heart of the British Empire is safe in the keeping of Canada.

In every part of the Dominion which I have been able to visit, the inhabitants have shown their eagerness to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them by my presence to give loyal expression of their unalterable devotion to the Crown and Empire of which the Dominion is destined to form,

day by day, a more important part. I can truly say, without reflecting in the very least on the great and loyal cities which I have already visited, that no welcome I have yet received in any part of Canada has surpassed in its generous warmth and cordiality the wonderful reception you gave me on Saturday night.

The sight of your streets, your crowded windows, and of your illuminated houses, together with the evidence of good-will manifested by the greetings of the thousands who made a continuous wall on both sides of my route all the way from the station to Government House, has left an impression upon Lady Grey and myself which will never fade from our memories.

Gentlemen, it is true, as you have stated in your address, that I belong to that school which believes in, what I may be excused for calling, the religion of the British Empire. It is because I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument that has ever been fashioned or conceived by man, for spreading the blessings of equal rights, of impartial justice, of Christian service and true chivalry all over the earth, that I regard it as the greatest privilege allowed to mortal man to be able to proclaim himself a British citizen, and to have the power of placing his services at the disposal of King Edward, the Peacemaker, the visible embodiment and incarnation of the British race.

When I reflected that a large percentage of the thousands who lined the streets on Saturday night were foreign born, and had come to give expression to the contentment and satisfaction they had found under British rule, I realized the strength and glory of British institutions; and from what I have seen and learnt of Winnipeg and its citizens during the short time I have been among you, I feel sure that all that is best in the British institutions you have inherited will by you be carefully treasured and preserved.

Mr. Mayor, I have been reminded that when I had already arrived at man's estate, Winnipeg was still the home of the buffalo and of the fur-trader, who had to import from across the frontier all the flour required for his daily bread.

To-day you have shown to our astonished eyes that in the comparatively short time intervening between that day and this, you have been able to create a prosperous city with upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, comfortably housed, on a city area equal to that of Glasgow, the largest city after London in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Mayor, I look forward with the greatest pleasure to making myself acquainted, as far as possible during this week, with the various institutions which already adorn and distinguish your young city.

Yesterday in the church where I attended divine service, I found a service, which by reason of the dignity and beauty of all its surroundings, and of the high character of the music beautifully rendered by a well trained choir and skilful organist, would have done credit to any of our oldest English towns. I am informed that had I been able to visit the other churches in your city, I should have found similarly satisfactory evidence not only of your moral earnestness but of your taste and culture.

Mr. Mayor, I congratulate you heartily on this evidence that the inhabitants of Winnipeg have realized that life does not consist in bread alone, but in higher things as well. That you may, under the stimulating influence of your inspiring climate, become a city distinguished not only as a grain city, as a great distributing centre, and as a city of railway importance, but as a city of music, art, literature and culture, and that you may aim at becoming not only the granary but the soul of the British Empire, is the ambition I covet for you from my inmost heart.

I thank you on behalf of Lady Grey as well as myself for the hospitality with which you have received us, and for all the pleasure I anticipate from the carrying out of the full and most interesting programme kindly drawn up for us. I sincerely reciprocate the hope to which you have given such kind expression, that it may be our good fortune to pay many visits during the term of my Governor Generalship to your prosperous and growing city.

THE CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG.

OCTOBER 9, 1905.

The Governor General was entertained by the members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club on October 9th. The newly decorated ballroom of Manitoba Hall was utilized for the luncheon, and upwards of two hundred and sixty members of the club and their friends were present to do honour to the Governor General. Mr. J. A. M. Aikins presided, and in introducing Earl Grey said it was an established legal maxim that the King could do no wrong, and this was clearly evidenced in the fact that His Majesty had appointed as his representative in Canada the most excellent Earl Grey. That His Excellency was a suitable and proper representative of a Crown that could do no wrong, they all knew, and that was in particular shown by the fact that he was honouring with his presence on that occasion that loyal association, the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, the members and guests of which he concluded, were with enthusiastic and ardent spirit waiting to hear His Excellency.

Earl Grey had a wonderful ovation on rising to speak, three cheers being given with whole-hearted enthusiasm by the whole gathering upstanding.

EARL GREY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if I had not known your chairman to be an orator of no mean distinction, I should have interpreted his speech as an unfortunate breakdown. I was just settling myself in my chair, looking forward, at any rate, to ten or at least five minutes' comparative happiness and relief before it should become my turn to address you. It is not always easy on occasions like this to make a speech unless the speaker receives a lead, and the only lead Mr. Aikins has given me is "The King can do no wrong." I have been accustomed to see that statement made to cover up some act by the King's minister which was open to controversy or criticism, but I am glad to hear that, when His Majesty did me the great honour to command me to represent him in the Dominion of Canada, His Majesty's action received the warm approval, at any rate, of your chairman.

I am glad that I have been able to accept the invitation of your club. I have accepted it because I am aware that the Canadian Club is composed of men of all parties, whose one object is the advancement of the public good. I believe it is the ambition of the members of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg to win a high place for their city in the Dominion; to win a high place for the Dominion in the British Empire; and to win a high place for the British Empire in the great confraternity of civilized nations. This, I understand, is the noble ambition animating the young and resolute hearts of your members. That being so, I might quote, I think with absolute appropriateness, that well-known stanza from Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," which might also have been dedicated to the members of this club:

When none were for a party
And all were for the State,
When the rich man served the poor man
And the poor man loved the great,
Whose lands were fairly portioned,
And spoils were fairly sold,
And Romans were as brothers
In the brave days of old.

When I see so large an assembly of gentlemen of Winnipeg, who have come here as members of a club created to promote the public well-being, not in the interests of any party, but of the State, I do not think I am wrong in assuming that they are animated by the same spirit which moved the ancient Romans in the brave days of old. At the same time I do not wish to pretend to take up the attitude that it is wrong to be a member of a political party. On the contrary, I remember that the laws, I think of Sparta, decreed that the man who refused to take one side or the other when a point of high principle, affecting the national well-being, was at stake, should receive the death penalty. Well, having been a party politician myself, and a very keen one when great issues were involved, I confess I have some sort of sympathy with the spirit which inspired that rather drastic law. But I confess I have still greater sympathy with

one of the greatest Canadians the Dominion has produced,—the Nova Scotian, Joseph Howe, when he said that he hoped he might live to see the day when the question asked of every politician would be not “to which party do you belong?” but “what great public movement do you mean to advocate, and to which great public measure, tending to advance the public welfare of the people, are you pledged?”

Now, Mr. Chairman, if this Canadian Club is in favour, and resolutely and earnestly in favour, of the application of any great moral principle to the conduct of public affairs, such as sweeping away corruption and self-interest out of the public service, then I say the Canadian Clubs of Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and of the other cities of the Dominion can do it. It is a favourite belief of mine, daily confirmed by experience, that there are few things which are impossible to the man who is really in earnest. I once heard a most encouraging and inspiring sentence from Dr. Herridge, the great Presbyterian preacher in Ottawa, who said: “In the region of high moral endeavour there is absolutely no limit to the ultimate horizon of a sworn purpose.” If you study the lives of such men as Father Damien, Charles Gordon, Cecil Rhodes, General Booth and Dr. Barnardo—all, with the exception of the General, men of my own generation, you will realize that there is a divine force in each of you which, if you will only let it grow, will enable you to remove mountains.

I cannot mention Dr. Barnardo's name without giving expression to the grief which has caused Canada to stand among the chief mourners by the grave side of one of the greatest benefactors Canada or England ever had. A Spaniard by birth, a British citizen by adoption, Dr. Barnardo, thanks to the divine power within him, was able, absolutely single-handed and without any advantages, to carve a way into the region of practical benevolence, and to find a haven in Canada for thousands of friendless children who, but for his helping hand, instead of becoming good citizens of the Dominion, would have been swept by the force of circumstances for which they had no responsibility whatever, over the falls of a moral

Niagara. I hope Winnipeg may one day give artistic expression to the lessons to be learned from Dr. Barnardo's life, and I say that because I believe there is no part of the world which has benefited so much from his benevolence as has the Province of Manitoba. The story of the penniless Spaniard working for lost humanity, and for Canada, from the standpoint of a citizen of London, supplies a vivid and graphic illustration of what the British Empire means to all who recognize in it the most potent instrument that has ever been created for assimilating the virtues of mankind, from whatever race they spring, and for using them as a force for the regeneration of the world.

The Canadian Club, composed as it is of men whose first ambition is to serve the State and to help every movement outside party lines which can advance and promote the national well-being, is the greatest guarantee any city can obtain that its life shall continue to be high, noble and cultured, and that the energy of its citizens shall be directed to noble ends. For the want of such institutions as this club, many English-speaking cities have become the prey of boodlers and grafters, of men who have sought public positions with no idea of serving any interest save their own. It is, I say, for the want of such clubs as yours that men of this type have been able to become the vampires instead of the guardians of the people, whose trust and confidence they have betrayed.

I have noticed while driving about Winnipeg an inspiring command, "Citizens protect your property." At every turn of the city, through all your beautiful boulevards, I have deduced from this constant injunction the satisfactory conclusion that at any rate this city is safe, and that its citizens may be relied on to protect their own pockets and taxes as well as the grass and flowers which adorn your streets. I would remind you that the resolute action of a few fearless citizens in Chicago and other cities has cleared the pirate gangs of boodlers and grafters out of their city councils, and that a few private citizens have been able to rouse a wave of civic enthusiasm which has swept corruption out of their municipi-

palities. I say if it has been possible for a few resolute men to do this, it stands to reason that a club such as yours should be strong enough to prevent corruption from ever showing her loathsome and leprous visage in your midst.

Last week riding through your wheat fields I noticed here and there a field which was evidently intended by the farmer for wheat, but which appeared to have raised a much finer crop of thistles and weeds. The farmer had not destroyed the noxious weeds at the right time. It is the business of a Canadian Club, wherever it exists, to prevent thistles and noxious weeds from over-running the city by extirpating them before they become too numerous. It is an obvious truism that no period of national history is so solemn or important as its dawn. Every day of the early life of a man or of a nation is fixing in permanent features the character of its future complexion. Your Canadian Club can, if it chooses, secure for your city a character which will make its influence great for good, not only throughout the Dominion, but the whole of the British Empire.

I have been told that the many nationalities you have in Winnipeg may be a weakness. I prefer to regard them as a strength. I think it was Ruskin who said: "In every moment of our lives we should be trying to find out not in what we differ from other people, but in what we agree with them." And so I think it would be conduct in accordance with that suggestion, and wise too, to try and seek out the virtues which distinguish the various races of which the fair Dominion of Canada is composed. We have all much to learn from each other, and if we look for it, I daresay we shall find something to be copied in the Galician, the Frenchman, the German, the Scandinavian, the Englishman, the Irishman, and, we must not forget, the Scotchman. Fuse all their virtues together, and make out of that fusion, good Canadians.

I am glad to meet the members of your club because I believe it is your aim and ambition to develop your nationality on the highest possible lines, and because I also believe

that a people can only be great in proportion to their development of this highest form of nationality. I hope through the action of this club it may become the glory of the city of Winnipeg to be an influence which shall make itself felt throughout the whole of Canada for all that is highest and best in the national life. Let it be your mission that a force shall issue from Winnipeg inspiring the people to keep high ideals constantly before them; ideals which shall require them to esteem honour before success, the spirit of sacrifice and service above that of selfishness and greed, and the cult of all that makes for true nobility and efficiency, rather than for the pursuit of pleasure and the gratification of self-indulgence.

I would ask the members of this club to aim at having in Winnipeg the best schools, the best churches, the best music, the best art, the best newspapers and the best literature in the Dominion, and to spare no effort and no money in the acquisition of those possessions. This may seem difficult. It is certainly a high ideal to aim for, but not one, I think, beyond the reach of a club like this, the influence of which may carry all before it. If you only have one man in this room who is really in earnest in striving for these results, I am confident that his spirit will leaven the whole lump, and that you will reach the ideal which I have attempted roughly to lay before you. I thank you for the kind and patient manner in which you have listened to my remarks, and I wish you all from the bottom of my heart a great and increasing influence, which will enable you to obtain for your city of Winnipeg, and for your Province of Manitoba, a high and honoured place among the provinces of the Dominion.

MANITOBA CLUB OPENED.

OCTOBER 10, 1905.

FORMALITIES CONCLUDED BY A BANQUET—GOVERNOR GENERAL
GUEST OF HONOUR.

The members of the Manitoba Club had the honour of a visit from His Excellency the Governor General on October 10, and advantage was taken of the auspicious occasion to formally open the club's palatial new home on Broadway.

The chair was occupied by the president of the club, Prof. D. W. McDermid, and on his right sat His Excellency the Governor General and Sir Charles Tupper, and on the left Sir Daniel McMillan, Chief Justice Killam and Mr. William Whyte were seated.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. McDermid then proposed the health of Earl Grey in the following address:

We meet to-night under a combination of happy circumstances, and it is but natural that I should feel some hesitation in assuming the responsibility of doing justice to an occasion so important, yet I am sensible of the great privilege conferred upon me as president of this club, and I do not shrink from endeavouring, to the best of my ability, to perform the duties incident to such a position. In the first place I must congratulate the members of the club upon the completion of their new home, and I am sure that we could not have wished for a happier occasion for exchanging mutual congratulations, and for the great privilege of extending a hearty welcome to our distinguished guest, Earl Grey, our Governor General and representative of our King, a King who, I feel compelled to say from a sense of deep respect, has faithfully kept the pledge he gave on ascending to the throne, of devoting his whole strength to the performance of the arduous duties which devolved upon him by inheritance, emulating the noble example of his mother the Great Queen by being ever ready to place at the services of the nation his tact, judgment and great experience of men and affairs, and at the same time always respecting the freedom of his subjects by being guided by the advice of the ministers chosen by them.

Owing to the representative character of the membership of our club, we can justly feel, that in extending this welcome to His Excellency we are not only doing so as members of this club, but also are voicing the sentiments of the citizens of our city and the province at large. When words of welcome come from the heart and are not scattered in a perfunctory manner from a sense of duty, they possess a ring of sincerity that arouses a warm response which grows to enthusiasm when they reflect what is in the heart of the hearers.

Gentlemen, we are privileged to have with us to-night a guest whose patronymic or family name has been honoured and respected in the history of the British Empire for more than one hundred years; a name distinguished on field of battle, in statesmanship, in literature, and in every effort closely associated with all that is good and noble in the development and betterment of the British race; a name at whose mention every Canadian should raise his hat in token of respect and gratitude, for was it not the third Earl Grey who as colonial minister had the courage and wisdom to depart from the course hitherto pursued by his predecessors, and who gave his sanction to the recommendations and great work of Lord Durham, thus conferring the great boon of responsible government upon Canada, the granting of which, time has proved and all our statesmen acknowledge has cemented the bond of union with the Motherland.

Our illustrious guest, therefore, came to Canada under good credentials, and the heartiness of the welcome extended to him on every opportunity has shown the great respect and confidence which we, as Canadians, hold towards him personally. He was not unknown to us. As citizens of the Empire we take an interest in the success of those who faithfully serve the nation, and when we heard that Earl Grey was appointed as Governor General of Canada we remembered the able and successful manner in which he carried out the important duties as administrator of Rhodesia. Owing to the difficulties of communication, the Home Government had to rely on his tact and judgment in harmonizing the conflicting claims and interests of the English and Dutch settlers, and securing peace with the native tribes. While he now occupies a position of less outward active executive importance, yet it is a position of the highest honour, and closely associated with those intricate relations which at the present time are existing between ourselves and the Home Government. We are confident, therefore,

that he will prove himself equal to the great men who have preceded him, and acquit himself as one well worthy and qualified to fill the highest position in the gift of the Crown.

Our distinguished guest has heard and seen so much about our wondrous west, that I am sure you would not wish me to bore him or yourselves by referring to it, but it is fitting, however, to remind him that this city, which he cannot fail to recognize as the connecting link between eastern and western Canada, and a great centre of transportation, was, thirty-five years ago, a prairie village, and chiefly noted as the principal trading post of one of the great historical commercial companies of England, viz., the Hudson's Bay Company.

And so I come to what I conceive to be one of my chief duties as your representative, and that is to express what is, perhaps, the most important feature of your presence here to-night, the heart-felt and sincere expression of our feeling of loyalty to our noble King and to the institutions of the British Empire of which he is the symbol of unity.

A loyalty that is not alone expressed in words but in deeds if the necessity arises; a manly and healthful loyalty, and, if I may use the word, a new loyalty, because it takes you by the hand, looks you straight in the eye, and says, "I am a British subject."

This subject of loyalty, I feel, is being discussed all over the Empire owing to the different stages of material development of the different parts. We are all creatures of circumstances and environment and the character of our loyalty must necessarily be subject to such environment, whether we will it or not.

In all the different colonies, different official relations exist by force of circumstances with the mother country, but there is this great fact, and it is a fact that I can honestly express, and it is my duty to express it, in order that our representative and guest may convey to the foot of the throne a sincere and abiding attachment. This attachment is what we call "loyalty," and I think I am expressing the feelings of my fellow-citizens when I say, that because our relations with the Motherland are different from, say, Africa, we are none the less loyal or less attached to the bond of union which should unite us all in one empire.

I feel that it is difficult to find a word to express what this attachment is, but the idea is conveyed in the word "alliance,"

or, if I might perhaps further explain myself by taking a simile, of father and son.

When the son reaches the age of manhood, he naturally expects an adjustment of his relations with his parents, and if the character of their relations has been mutually helpful and sympathetic, the result of the readjustment will strengthen the bond of love and respect, and continue that good understanding greatly to the material benefit of both of them.

It must not, however, be thought that the idea of equality has escaped the attention of our wise men. This is evidenced by the colonial conferences, where British ministers meet colonial ministers on the level of equality to discuss Imperial matters, and while I would not wish to refer to any particular individual, I would claim the privilege of referring to Mr. Chamberlain, simply as to the thought and idea which his whole heart and soul seemed possessed of, viz., that the bond between the mother country and the other parts of the Empire should be drawn closer together, so that any idea of separation, which ever existed on either side, should forever be banished.

And it may not be out of place to refer to the distinguished jurist who has recently visited the city, and who has been working out with many others, as he puts it, articles of partnership for regulating the mutual relations between the colonies and the Motherland.

I might also refer to Kipling, who made the old Queen say to the new Queen at the sealing of the Commonwealth Act:

"Shall I give thee my sleepless wisdom, or the gift of all wisdom above?"

Aye, we be women together—I give thee thy people's love."

And again, our distinguished son, Sir Gilbert Parker, who perhaps understands better than any English statesman the needs of Canada, and we know that he will always be a strong and firm friend in cementing still closer the ties that bind us to the Motherland.

The Manitoba club has honoured many distinguished guests in the past, including most of our Governors General, but no one who has ever entered our portals has been received with a heartier or sincerer welcome than our guest of to-night.

There have been all kinds of changes with the British Empire or race, but with the net result that, generation has succeeded generation, preserving the one bond of union, and I feel that you will agree with me when I say that this connec-

tion must and shall continue, and that the old proverb shall prove true, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

And may I add in conclusion, with that patriotic sentiment which should animate all true British subjects, that the day may come and all the world know it, that the British Empire is doing business under the sign of John Bull & Sons.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

On rising to reply, Earl Grey was received with tumultuous applause, the assembly standing and continuously cheering for some time.

MR. McDERMID, SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND GENTLEMEN:

You ended your speech, Mr. Chairman, with the remark that you were proud to be a member of the firm of John Bull & Company. Curiously enough this very week, in the *Montreal Gazette*, I read a similar statement by a Briton of Dutch descent, from South Africa. He stated with pride that he also belonged to the great firm of John Bull & Company, unlimited. He had come to Canada to find out how the Canadian branch of the partnership was working, and had found it all right. Although a Dutchman, he felt perfectly at home here, because Canada was an important part of the great Imperial structure—and that is a fair description of the position that Canada occupies in the British Empire. You are not only a part of the Imperial structure, but you are a great and growing part of it.

Manitoba in the near future is likely to assume the proportions of a gigantic colossus, ministering with one hand to the needs of Europe and with the other to those of Asia.

You are not only the granary of the Empire, but you may in course of time become the very heart of the Empire, and consequently you are even more interested than the Dutch Captain Van Bam imagined in keeping the Empire intact.

The chairman referred to the fact that the growth and development of the Empire called for some new adjustment in the relations of Great to Greater Britain. If I understood

him aright, he is not content to remain in the position of tutelage suggested by the relationship of father and son, and quite right too. But in the relationship between Canada and the Motherland it is recognized that there is no longer any control or interference. The status existing is one of partnership, and the problem of the future, in the elucidation of which I hope the chairman will assist, is how to reduce that partnership to terms satisfactory to every portion of the Empire. I am not going on this occasion to embark upon a constitutional argument on the subject of Imperial Federation, but will reserve anything I have to say on that subject to a later date.

I do not think the Northwest requires any advertisement from me. The British and American press have been focussing the attention of their readers upon the wonderful opportunities which the west offers to every one who is ready to work upon the land. I do not believe that history has afforded in the past, or is likely to afford in the future, an opportunity equal to that which you are able to offer to the industrious of the world, who are willing to come in and put their energies and their labours into your favoured country. I do not consider that I have been in Canada long enough to dogmatize largely upon Canadian affairs, but I will make the confession that my mind has been in a chronic state of admiration and amazement at the apparently boundless possibilities which are waiting to be seized and turned to profitable account by the hand of man.

The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have each in their turn filled my imagination with pictures of the future prosperity which awaits them as soon as capital and labour are applied to the development of their resources. I have not been able, up to the present, to pay a visit to British Columbia, but I have a strong suspicion that that favoured province, with its fisheries, lumber, minerals, its deep and sheltered waters, and its close proximity to the new opening market of the regener-

ated east, will under the favouring influence of fair and equal rule prove to be not the least rich of the many rich provinces of the Dominion.

I have for the last month been engaged in traversing different portions of the middle west. Your country, as I have said before, is now such a household word in the press of Europe and of the United States, that I do not think any eulogy from me is required to recommend it to those people who can pay their passage to Winnipeg from Europe or the United States. I have had an extremely enjoyable time, riding over your black unbroken prairie, and through your cultivated wheat farms, during the last month, and I can honestly say I have not met, during the course of my rides, a single sullen, sour or discontented man. I confess I have been surprised at the atmosphere of cheerfulness and contentment that seems to pervade the whole of the Northwest.

His Excellency then proceeded to relate a number of amusing incidents of his progression along the more unbeaten paths of the Northwest, illustrative of the prosperity and contentment prevailing. He gave them three instances:—An old-timer who said he had made money and had spent money, but that he had found more happiness on his farm now that he had spent all his money and was unable to have what was called “a good time” in the towns, than he had found in his more prosperous days; a boy of sixteen who showed His Excellency a short cut across the fields, and told him he had come alone from England, three years before, a boy of thirteen, “to make a home for mother”; and a cheerful comely matron with a baby in her arms, living in a tiny shack on the very edge of civilization, with the unbroken prairie on three sides, who in reply to his query whether times were not rather hard and lonely in the winter, said: “Oh, no! we are verra gay in the wintair with consairts and dancing and visitting.” His Excellency said he had come back from those rides enriched with the pleasantest recollections, and with his respect for and belief in the excellence of human nature, abundantly confirmed. A country which was making character and qualities of the

kind he had described was a country which could be trusted not only to save but to make a nation.

The city in which we are fortunate enough to meet, proceeded Earl Grey, is the half-way house between the Atlantic and the Pacific. You are the producers of No. 1 hard, a grade of wheat which because of its superior quality must always command the highest price in the markets of the world. It is estimated that the farmers of Manitoba and of the new provinces have this year raised a crop of from eighty to one hundred million bushels of wheat. From what I have seen I think he would be a bold man who would say that for every acre that has been turned over by the plough there are not nine acres of equally good soil—not only waiting for, but positively yearning for the plough. How much this increased acreage will produce I am not going to say. It would be unsafe for a Governor General who cannot be anonymous to hazard any prediction. I have been through your country and have discussed its prospects with settlers, with the experts of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and with independent experts like the American Professor Shaw. The question which, as a result of these discussions, keeps presenting itself continually to my mind is not whether the Northwest can meet all the bread requirements of the United Kingdom, but where in the future are you going to find a market for the produce of your fully settled and developed wheat provinces.

Well, my advice is, lose no time in cultivating trade with the Orient; educate the fifty million Japanese and the twenty million Koreans and the still more numerous millions of Chinese by every means in your power to want Canadian flour. Korea, like Japan, is unable to grow wheat. At present the price of your wheat is ruled at Fort William. It is possible that in the future it may be decided at Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

Let me in the frank indiscretion of an after-dinner speech tell you a little story. Nine years ago the Japanese Consul at Vancouver pressed upon one of your most active merchants the desirability of inquiring into the possibilities of establishing

a trade in flour with Japan. The British merchant, in characteristic British manner, pooh-poohed the suggestion. Japan was a long way off; the Japanese were a rice-eating people; there was a risk attending commercial ventures with Asiatics; England would take all the flour he could control, and that was good enough for him; he had no surplus flour to place in Japan. The intelligent Japanese pointed out to the stubborn Briton that his American neighbours were more alive than he was to the potentialities of the Japanese market, that they were already preparing an Oregon and Washington fall wheat flour in packets cleverly and tastefully prepared to capture the fancy of the Japanese, with a picture upon them of the snow-capped mountain of Japan, Fujiyama, thereby conveying the meaning to the mind of the Japanese that the bread made from the Fujiyama flour would, like the popular mountain from which it was named, be both white and damp.

Now, six years after this conversation took place, the trade returns of Ottawa and Washington showed that while the United States had exported during 1902 nearly half a million barrels of wheat flour to Japan, Canada had not exported a single barrel. Then came the first sign of realizing the importance of the Asiatic market as a potential consumer of Canadian products—not from the trade but from the government. In 1903 the Federal Government sent an exhibit of Canadian products to the International Exhibition at Osaka, Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, being the able showman. The value of your hard wheat flour taken over by Mr. Fisher was carefully tested by the Japanese, was compared with Oregon and Washington winter wheat flour, and it was found, to the surprise of all, that the hard wheat of the Canadian Northwest was greatly superior to the wheat of Oregon and Washington; the same amount of your hard wheat flour making seventeen as against fourteen loaves from winter wheat flour, and having a better flavour and keeping its freshness longer.

In 1904 the American export of breadstuffs to Japan was \$6,500,000, the Canadian under \$150,000, or for every barrel

of your better wheat grown in Canada, the Americans who have cultivated the trade with Japan send forty-five.

The result of the war will probably be to introduce Japanese, or in other words, British habits, not only into Korea but into the coast population of China. There are 100,000,000 people in the Province of Shantung alone, and in proportion as this is done, the market for the products of British Columbia and the Northwest will be increased, not only for flour, but also for meat, poultry, dairy produce, wood, hides and fish. The market for your products awaiting you, if you cultivate it properly and organize your export trade, appears to be unlimited.

"I have had," continued His Excellency, "a most enjoyable time during my trip through your province, and through Alberta and Saskatchewan. Everywhere I have found evidence of contentment and a delightful atmosphere of hope and confidence. What is the future of this great country to be? I say that rests entirely with yourselves. The experience of ages is at your back. It is open to you to take the best from the experience of all the nations of the world. The hope of the future is before you. The sun of to-day is still low in the eastern horizon. The whole of the Northwest is beautiful with the roseate colours of the dawn. It rests with you whether the noon and sunset of your day shall be equally beautiful. If you only believe that the spark divine dwells in you and among you, and you take pains to let it grow, then and only then you may hope that history will be able to record that the life of your country has fulfilled, as I believe it will, the promise of your youth.

I am greatly impressed with the character, admirable appointments and equipments of this club, and I should like, if I may, to congratulate the committee who have had charge of the arrangements, especially your president, Dr. McDermid, for the large part he has played in obtaining for the inhabitants of Winnipeg such a handsome club as that in which we are now assembled.

OPENING OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, WINNIPEG.

OCTOBER 11, 1905.

THE MAYOR'S GREETING.

The mayor, in opening the proceedings said: Allow me, Your Excellency, to thank you on behalf of the citizens of Winnipeg, for so kindly and graciously accepting the invitation to open our library buildings. We are pleased, indeed, to have the pleasure of your company during this week in the city of Winnipeg. I am sure from the remarks we have heard in your different speeches, especially that before the Canadian Club yesterday, they will make every citizen of Winnipeg feel that your visits will be requested as often as you can conveniently and possibly make them. We feel that you have fully taken into consideration the wants and necessities of our country from one end to the other; in fact, it is marvellous to myself and the citizens in general the amount of knowledge you have already made yourself acquainted with as to the conditions of this great western country. I am sure every citizen of Winnipeg is proud and pleased to have you here to-day. We hope that we will profit by your remarks during the past week, and that we will attain to the high ideals you have set before us.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Earl Grey, who was afforded an enthusiastic greeting said: I assure you I receive with the greatest possible pleasure the book which you have kindly selected for me to take away from the library as a memento of to-day's ceremony. It is a curious coincidence that I should only this morning have been looking through the pictures in Dr. Bryce's "History of the Hudson's Bay Company," and the slight inspection I was able to make without any knowledge of your intention, filled me with the desire to possess the book which you have been good enough to present to me. I regret greatly that Lady Grey should not be able to be here to-day owing to a little chill, which I hope will not keep her indisposed long. My daughter will report to her, and give her the handsome casket and golden key with which

she has opened the library. Lady Grey will receive them with the greatest possible pleasure coupled with regret that she was not able to be here to-day.

It affords me special pleasure to be able to perform the opening ceremony of the library which owes its establishment for the benefit of the people of Winnipeg to the kindness of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

This library, if it is not the fiftieth, is, I believe, the forty-ninth, or certainly the forty-eighth library given by Mr. Carnegie to the people of Canada; and it is perhaps appropriate that I, as representative of the King, should perform this opening ceremony, for are not these public libraries known as "king's treasuries," in which the royal treasures hidden away in books are carefully preserved for all who wish to enrich themselves therewith?

In one of Ruskin's most famous volumes, entitled "Sesame and Lilies," a book which I hope will be often taken down from its niche in the library and reverently handled—he gives expression to his hope—no, I think it was his dream, he did not venture to hope—that one day the surplus wealth of a great capitalist should be used to support literature instead of being squandered on less noble purposes. Mr. Ruskin then proceeded to define his ideal, in the attainment of which I assume he would have spent his surplus wealth had he been a capitalist himself.

His ideal was that in every great city there should be a royal library, well filled with chosen books, the best in every kind, printed in noble type, and not in any vile, vulgar or small lettering physically injurious to the eyes; but with broad margins, light in hand, and beautifully and strongly bound. Further, that these libraries should be accessible to all clean and orderly persons.

Now, I do not know whether this chapter entitled "Sesame" in Mr. Ruskin's writings fired the imagination of Mr. Carnegie into action, but what is certain is that Andrew Carnegie is realizing John Ruskin's dream.

Mr. Carnegie has brought kings, queens, poets, statesmen,

prophets, travellers, historians, philosophers and philanthropists to take up their dwelling among you in Winnipeg, and if in future any of you are outcasts from their society, people will say it is certainly your own fault.

But I take a more charitable view. I recognize that man as a rule is a shy and diffident creature, and that he will hold aloof from even the best society unless he is taken by the hand and drawn into it, and taught to feel himself at home in its midst. May I express a hope that the civic fathers here present will also recognize this, and take the necessary steps to enable them to provide a sufficient staff of trained, sympathetic, obliging instructors, who will act for the busy people of Winnipeg as pointers, and show them how they can reach the treasures which are to be found in the library?

One of the most pathetic things I know is to see a man vainly groping in the dark for the treasures he knows are somewhere within his reach, and wasting the few precious hours he can spare from his busy life in reading valueless books, because there is no guide who will find for him the book which he wants.

May I also express the further hope that arrangements may be made which will enable a reader to keep the volume he has been allowed to take home with him from the library as his very own on paying for it the cost price: The book which gives you a new idea or a new resolve, altering perhaps the whole current of your life, becomes as sacred to you as your Bible, perhaps more sacred, and acquires a special place in your affections which no other copy can ever possess.

If by the liberality of your arrangements you enable a man to take down from his shelf a much loved, well thumbed volume, pencil scored, marked and underlined, and to point to the very page containing the new idea to which perhaps he owes his happiness; thousands will have reason to be grateful for the kind help which you and Mr. Carnegie have jointly given them. I have great pleasure in declaring the library open.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG.

October 12, 1905.

We, the Vice-Chancellor and the Council of the University of Manitoba, desire to extend to Your Excellency as representative of our most gracious Sovereign, as well as on your own behalf, a most hearty welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to the west.

We have recognized with pleasure the interest Your Excellency has exhibited in the progress of all parts of the Dominion, and your conviction that that progress is most vitally associated with the extension and development of intellectual culture in all its different branches.

The constitution of the University of Manitoba is a striking evidence of the unanimity with which the various nationalities, denominations and interests represented within the province seek the promotion of higher learning. The university consists of four affiliated arts colleges, representing four of the principal churches of the country, of a college of medicine and a college of pharmacy, each under its own managing body, together with a department of science, the affairs of which are directly administered by the university itself; and all these interests together with those of the public, and the graduates of the university, are represented in due proportion on the university council, which is entrusted with the charge of the university as a whole.

Through this excellent arrangement, which, so far as we know is unique, there is happily but one university for the whole province, with a uniform curriculum, uniform system of examination, and consequently, with a degree of uniform value.

The growth of the university from its origin in 1877 was steady and continuous, and its development within the last five years has corresponded to the remarkable increase in the numbers of the population. Last year nearly nine hundred students presented themselves at the examinations of the university. It is our hope and endeavour to render the university still more worthy of the confidence reposed in it.

While tendering to Your Excellency and Lady Grey our hearty welcome and best wishes, we venture to express the hope that your presence here to-day will quicken public interest in educational affairs, and encourage us in our endeavours to make the university of still greater service to the community at large.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

Earl Grey in reply said: I can assure you that although this is the last of the many addresses which it has been my pleasure and privilege to receive during my visit to Winnipeg, it is not the least interesting. The spirit animating your address, speaking as it does of the work of your university, is one which can only be gratifying to hear.

I am reminded by the presence of a member of your council, Archdeacon Fortin, that on Sunday last I listened to an eloquent sermon preached by him, based on the text, "How blessed a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." This university appears to me to afford a practical illustration of that state of blessedness. Your university enjoys, as you have said in your address, the unique distinction of being the federal executive of Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist colleges. These colleges, each independent of one another in the administration of their local affairs, have agreed to join together in a federal organization, in which they are equally represented, for the safeguarding, promotion and development of their common interests.

I may be excused if I see in the constitution evolved by you to meet the educational requirements of your province, a prototype of that organic union which will one day ensure in permanent form the perfection, consolidation and security of the British Empire; and in a manner as satisfactory to the various self-governing states composing the Empire as the organization which you have created here is satisfactory to the various confederated colleges.

So I think I may be permitted to congratulate you heartily on the contribution you have provided by this object lesson to the elucidation of the most difficult problem which is now occupying the minds of Imperial statesmen in every portion of the British Empire. The object of your university is, as I am reminded by your address, to provide an education which will not only enable your citizens to live a higher life, but also conduce to the material prosperity of your province. These two go together, and I think it is now generally understood

that no city and no country can be great or prosperous, or even continue at all, which despises literature and art, and concentrates all its energies on dollars and cents.

I have been reminded this morning, but I will not quote my authority, although it is unexceptional, that Winnipeg already enjoys a reputation for culture which is above that of many cities boasting a greater population. Perhaps I may be permitted to say here what I was unable to say yesterday afternoon when opening the Carnegie library, for I was not able to make a good examination of the architecture until I had left the building, that you are greatly to be congratulated on having in your town a building of such high architectural merit, as I think you can claim justly for the Carnegie library.

I understand that owing to the wise appreciation by the Provincial Government of the requirements of the province, an agricultural college, well endowed by the province, is about to be affiliated to your university. I hope, with the assistance of the university, and also with the assistance of that great organization, the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which the province owes so much of its prosperity, that steps will be taken to do everything that human ingenuity can contrive to popularize the application of science to agriculture.

It is not necessary to point out that agriculture is, after all, the most honourable industry with which any one can be associated, and I hope one effect of the education given by your university will be to teach the people of your province that a man should be as proud and as contented of being the owner of a show farm as of being the vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. I cannot attach too great importance to the influence which your university is likely to have on the agricultural development of the province, and I heartily wish you success in the great task entrusted to your keeping.

NELSON CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

OTTAWA, October 21, 1905.

The school children of Ottawa paraded before the statue of the late Queen Victoria, on Parliament Hill. His Excellency addressed them as follows:

It is a pretty thought that has prompted you to come here to-day, on the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, in order that you may decorate the statue of Queen Victoria with a wreath of Canadian maple leaves in honour of the immortal Nelson whose prowess gave her the Empire over which she reigned for upwards of half a century; and in order also that you may give expression to your recognition of Nelson's services to you, as well as to the other 400,000,000 subjects of the King. The rights and liberties which you enjoy in Canada to-day, aye, and which the peoples of Europe also enjoy, were won by Nelson one hundred years ago in the Bay of Trafalgar, and it is only right and fitting that you should show your appreciation of his achievements, by using your holiday to honour his memory. I hope as you grow older that the personality of Nelson will enter more and more largely into the composition of your lives. It is an interesting fact that never was any news received in any country with such universal lamentation as that which greeted the news of the death of Nelson one hundred years ago. This is as true of Canada as of England, for never did any man so entirely possess the love of his fellow-countrymen. When the news of his death reached London strong men wept when they met each other in the streets, so greatly was Nelson loved, so identified was he with the cause which is dear to every Briton, and to every man who is a lover of freedom. For the cause for which Nelson fought and died was not the triumph of one race over another, as ignorant people have sometimes imagined. It was the cause of freedom as opposed to despotism, of self-government as opposed to autocracy, of peaceful industrial development as opposed to militarism, of the equal rights of free men as opposed to the coercion of a tyrant. And it was not only

because Nelson who, before his death was described as "Europe's hope and Britain's glory," gave with his life the blessings of freedom to the world, that he was so greatly beloved, but also because he was as kind as he was brave, because his mind was always fixed on honour, which he valued far above riches, and because he believed others to be as noble as himself.

When you read his history you will realize that men were always glad to work with Nelson or under Nelson, or to do anything for Nelson. A sunny influence radiated from him, which gave birth in the receptive soil of human nature to noble growths. He idealized every one about him; he invested them with a halo of excellence, and made them into heroes by allowing them to feel that he regarded them as such. When you become more familiar with his history you will realize that he was always impetuous and untiring in the pursuit of his country's good; that he always acted as he felt right without regard to custom; or without fear of consequences; and that his one and constant prayer inscribed for the last time in his journal on the eve of his death was that the blessing of God might light upon his endeavours to serve his country faithfully.

Boys and girls of Ottawa, I hope you will take some steps on every successive anniversary of Nelson's death to emphasize in your own lives the importance of the Nelson ideal. I would have you remember that Nelson gladly died that the children of England and of France, too, might be free. I would also have you remember that each generation has to encounter enemies and evils of its own almost as formidable to its freedom and well-being as those which Nelson triumphantly overcame; and if you have a spark in your natures of what is known as the "Nelson touch," as I hope you have, and as I believe you will have if you are determined to have it, and if, like him, you have only one thought, how you can best promote the glory and honour of your King and country, then you boys can become, and you girls can help the boys to become, each one of you, the Nelson of your generation.

PILGRIMS' SOCIETY DINNER, NEW YORK.

On Saturday, March 31, 1906, a dinner was given by the Pilgrims Society of the United States, at the Waldorf Astoria of New York, in honour of Lord Grey, and after the President, Mr. Maurice K. Jessup, had made a few introductory remarks, the health of Lord Grey was proposed by the Hon. Joseph F. Choate in the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHER PILGRIMS:

The pleasant duty has been assigned to me to propose the health of our distinguished guest, Earl Grey, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

I hope that Lord Grey understands and appreciates who these gentlemen are of whom I am thus made the mouth-piece. These, Lord Grey, are "The Four Hundred" of New York, with a sprinkling of about forty more from Philadelphia, Boston, Great Britain and the other outlying parts of the world.

But I do regard it is a very great privilege to be able to perform this service, and a very great honour is conferred upon the Pilgrims by the presence of our distinguished guest. We welcome him not only on personal but on public grounds, and on both we give him the heartiest greetings.

Lord Grey is no stranger in the United States. Long before he was called to the exalted office which he now fills, he had been a frequent visitor among us. He had made the acquaintance of many of us in divers parts of the land, and as wherever he goes he is sure to make friends, he had found that he left behind him on his last voyage home before he became Governor General of Canada, a host of admiring friends. And then we welcome him, on public grounds, because he is the personal representative of his august Sovereign the King of England, who ever since he came among us as a youth in 1859 or 1860 has been the constant and steadfast friend of the United States. Since his accession to the throne he has lost no opportunity to manifest his good-will to our country, its government and its people. So that if we failed to welcome his personal representative with all the honours, we should indeed be guilty of great neglect and ingratitude.

And then he comes before us as the representative of a great nation—the Dominion of Canada, our nearest neighbour,

whose boundaries march with ours for thirty-five hundred miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the presence of the Secretary of State, I speak with bated breath. But as I no longer live under his instructions or by his will, I can, for the first time in many years, enjoy the great privilege of being without a master and of saying what I think and what I feel. And I do feel that this great Dominion of Canada is a nation with which we ought not only to be at perpetual peace, but that all possible questions remaining unadjusted between us should be settled as soon as possible. She is not only our nearest neighbour, but our most spirited and ambitious rival, and her prosperity is advancing with leaps and bounds quite as vigorous as our own. It was well said by her distinguished Prime Minister, in the eloquent fervor of the last campaign in Canada, that while by the concession of all mankind the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century so far belonged to Canada. And she is certainly showing it. The development of her vast resources of every possible description, the opening of her wonderful agricultural lands—so rich, they say up there, that if you scatter grains of wheat in the morning a whole harvest is ready for gathering before night; and this is attracting thousands and tens of thousands of our own fellow-citizens over the border in exchange for those whom our counter attractions draw away from her. I do not say which way the balance lies; I shall leave that for Lord Grey to determine, and no doubt he can.

But we have a neighbour there to reckon with, such as we never thought long years before the twentieth century began. She is likely to become very soon not only a formidable but very successful competitor, and if she goes on as she has been proceeding for the last five or ten years, we shall soon find her able to feed the mother country without any help from us, and we shall have to find new markets for our surplus products. One civilization, one law, one hope, one aspiration pervades the people of both countries, and they are so much alike that on my recent visit to Canada I found that when you crossed the border you could only tell by the change of flag under which jurisdiction you still were.

I have referred to the fact, or opinion or hope that I entertain—I won't express any opinions in the presence of the Secretary of State—but I referred to the hope I entertain that, for the purpose of maintaining and making absolutely sure for

all the future peace and harmony between us, every unsettled question should be brought to an early determination.

Nobody knows, nobody can ever tell, how soon an international question of trifling importance may become of serious consequence. It was my recent privilege, on a visit to Lord Grey at Ottawa, to come into personal contact not only with the distinguished Premier, that great orator and statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but also with most of the other members of his government; and I found, so far as I could judge from constant and repeated conversations, a tone not only of sympathy and of friendship but of a great desire on their part that all questions that lie between us should be forever removed. I believe they all can be. I don't know that you can ever settle the fisheries question as long as fish swim, so that some new form or question as to bait or sinker may not afterwards arise. But with that exception, I believe it is possible to place the relation of these two great rival friendly nations on a basis that will secure harmony without any fear of interruption for all the future. And it is on that ground that I particularly welcome the presence here of the distinguished Chief Magistrate, the Governor General of Canada.

Lord Grey's ancestors, several of them, have been persons of great interest to the American people. When the second earl, his grandfather, achieved that wonderful performance in statesmanship of carrying the Reform Bill in '32, sweeping away the whole system of rotten boroughs that had existed from the days of the Plantagenets and the Tudors, and substituted in its place a more reasonable and equitable distribution between the different parts of the kingdom, he accomplished a work that while it regenerated England appealed directly and immediately to the sympathy and to the admiration of the American people.

But it is to a more remote ancestor of his that I wish particularly to call your attention to-night: I mean his great grandfather, Major-General Sir Charles Grey, who afterwards was raised to the peerage and became the first Earl Grey; because his experience in America furnishes us with an incident which I believe will be the chief feature of this notable occasion, and will give complete pleasure and satisfaction not only to you but to all the American people.

When the British forces were in possession of Philadelphia in that dismal winter of 1777, this celebrated ancestor of

Lord Grey, second in command under Lord Howe, or Sir Henry Clinton, I forget which it was, was in occupation of the City, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain John André, were, I believe, in the actual possession of Franklin's house on Market street, in that city. They had for a while a very good time there, and in the dining-room, where they carried on their revels, there was a fine portrait of Benjamin Franklin himself which he and his family regarded as one of the best that had been painted. Well, after a few months they had to leave Philadelphia a little more suddenly than they had entered it, what loose-tongued soldiers call "skeeaddling" they had to execute in a hurry; and somehow or other in the confusion of their departure this fine portrait of Franklin disappeared from the walls of his dining-room, and was packed up with other miscellaneous baggage and was seen no more in Philadelphia.

Franklin could stand it very well, for he was over in Paris achieving that wonderful performance of his which secured the independence of America, in the form of the Treaty Alliance with France. I suppose that as they could not get hold of him they regarded it as a very suitable mode of capture to make a prisoner of his portrait to show to their friends at home. Well, how it got to England exactly nobody can tell, it is so many years and ages ago. Richard Bache says, in a letter to Franklin, "Captain John André took excellent care of the house and everything in it, but when he went away he took your portrait that hangs in the dining-room." I suppose that André before his death—for he never returned to England—gave it to Lord Grey. And since that time, for one hundred and thirty years, it has hung upon the walls of Lord Grey's ancestral mansion in Northumberland, and has been as an heirloom, a cherished treasure, generation after generation in his family. And now Lord Grey, in full sympathy with that universal enthusiasm for the memory of Franklin which has animated all the world in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, in full recognition of the happy feeling that prevails now and ought always to prevail between the two peoples, and with the purpose of doing all that he possibly can do to promote and advance the harmony of the English-speaking world as represented by these two nations, has concluded to restore to the United States as a free-will offering this portrait that has hung for so long upon his ancestral walls. About a month ago he wrote a letter to the President of the United States, making formal present-

ation of this portrait, and it is now on its way to its original home, passing through the hands of our American Ambassador in London; and I hope that it will arrive in time to take part—as Franklin cannot himself, except in spirit, in that great celebration of Franklin's 200th birthday in Philadelphia, that is to come off on the 20th of April.

Gentlemen, I envy Lord Grey this rare opportunity to perform such a signal act of grace and lofty purpose. I am sure that it will command the approval of his own people, and will secure to our guest of this evening the lasting admiration and affection of all the people of the United States.

Gentlemen, I propose the health of the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. Let us drink it standing with all the honours.

(The toast was drunk standing, with cheers.)

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

I am aware that this magnificent banquet—the most magnificent that I have ever attended, graced as it is by the talent and the beauty of New York—is the eloquent expression of your desire to emphasize, and if possible to promote, the good relations already existing between the self-governing States of the British Empire and the United States of America. That same desire also possesses and completely fills my heart.

I thank Mr. Choate and you for the generous welcome extended to me, but I recognize that this distinguished compliment is not merely a personal compliment, but a compliment you are glad to pay to Canada, your nearest neighbour, and the most powerful, next to the United Kingdom, of the self-governing States which bring strength to the British Crown. I also recognize that this banquet is in some degree an expression of the feelings you entertain towards His Majesty King Edward, whose representative I have the honour to be for a term in Canada, and who is loved and revered and honoured on this side of the Atlantic, as Queen Victoria was before him, be-

cause he is known to be the true and constant friend of America, deeply interested in your well-being and prosperity. It was impossible to witness the enthusiasm which honoured the toasts to your President and my King without being affected by the expression of common loyalty which this joint toast evoked.

Gentlemen, it has been my good fortune to make the personal acquaintance of your President, and I can assure you that the traits of character which he is constantly displaying are as greatly admired and appreciated throughout the British Empire as they are by you at home. It has also been my good fortune to be admitted, by Mr. Choate, during his brilliant term in England, into the coveted circle of his friends. The services he has rendered to the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic by his efforts to increase their knowledge of each other, and consequently their affection for each other, have been made the subject of frequent remark, and have endeared him to the heart of every Englishman, and I believe of every American as well.

Gentlemen, it has also been my privilege to know personally, among the eminent men whom you have entrusted with the high responsibility of representing your nation in England, both Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay. I did not enjoy the honour of acquaintanceship with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Phelps, but they have left behind them in England an example of lofty American character which has canonized their memory and endeared them to our recollections. The impression which Mr. Lowell left upon my mind and heart I can never forget. The music of his voice, the gentle and humorous dignity of his manner, the rare distinction of his mind and the beauty of his countenance inspired in me, and in all who met him, a feeling toward him of reverent and affectionate devotion. Like every one else who has lived under the same roof with Mr. Hay, and has listened to his delightful conversation, I have appreciated how worthy a successor of Mr. Lowell you obtained in Mr. Hay. If, Mr. Chairman, these gentlemen are a true average

type of the American people, I have only one regret, that I cannot know them all.

The kindness which I have experienced during the several happy visits I have paid to America confirms that regret. My first visit to America was many years ago. A universally beloved American gentleman, Mr. Ward, then lived in London, where he was known as "Uncle Sam." He heard I was coming here, and the trouble he took to insure the success of my visit could only be excelled, if possible, by the kind trouble which Mr. Choate and others have shown in their desire that I and all my party should enjoy our present visit.

Well, when I thanked "Uncle Sam" for his wonderful kindness, which, coming straight from his big heart, warmed one like the blessed sunshine itself, he said: "Young man, instead of your thanking me, my thanks are due to you. When you are as old as I am you will understand that the greatest pleasure mortal life affords is to show children the pantomime."

Gentlemen, I have paid repeated visits to the United States since then, and on every occasion I have experienced all the feelings of anticipation and delight that filled my heart when "Uncle Sam" first gave me a ticket for the pantomime. Whenever the curtain has rung down upon my visits I have returned home with only one feeling, that the joy of realization had equalled the pleasure of my high anticipation.

Mr. Choate has referred, in a manner that I much appreciate, to my restoration to you of the picture which for one hundred and thirty years has been the most honoured and most interesting possession in my English home. Why do I release my prisoner after his long captivity of one hundred and thirty years? Because Mr. Choate suggested to me that the approaching Bicentenary celebration at Philadelphia offered me a splendid opportunity of performing a graceful act, and further because I love the American people; because my sense of equity tells me that there are higher laws than the law of possession, and because I believe that neither England nor America can fulfil their high mission unless we approach the consideration of every problem affecting our relation to each

other, not from the narrow, selfish and provincial standpoint of what America and England can do for themselves alone, but from the higher standpoint of what we all can do for England, America and the world.

Coming as I do from Canada, whose sparkling winter makes her, in more senses than one, the brightest jewel in the British Crown, may I tell you what I know you will be glad to hear? We have safely embarked our national ship on the ocean of enormous developments, and in order to enable us to realize as quickly as possible the magnificent destiny that awaits us, we hope you will allow us to continue to draw largely on your friendly and powerful assistance.

Mr. Choate chaffed us the other day at Ottawa, with that kindly humour in which he so pre-eminently excels, for the modesty which has caused every Canadian, from the Prime Minister to the youngest enfranchised citizen of the Dominion, to believe that if the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada. Yes, gentlemen, this is the stimulating faith of the people whom I represent. Any idea of the possible annexation of Canada by the United States is scouted by us as an impossibility as great as you would regard the annexation of the United States by Canada.

Canada, animated and inspired by an abounding and all pervading national sentiment, which you gentlemen will respect, because it is characteristic of yourselves, not only believes in her great destiny, but has also the audacity to believe that she has had some considerable part in the making of the United States.

Gentlemen, if we hold this belief it is not wholly our own fault. Our proximity to you is one of the advantages of our position. Your experts and pundits can descend with ease from your seats of learning and teach the result of their researches to the listening ears of reverent and attentive Canada. Recently a distinguished party of your geological experts came to Ottawa, and these American historians, who study only original records, told us that the iron ore which has

so largely contributed to your industrial prosperity, the diamonds which are being found in various parts of the United States, and the soil which has given fertility to the States of New England and to the valley of the Mississippi, all came from Canada. The wealth which Canada had been slowly but surely accumulating for millions of years in our Laurentian Mountains, was transported on the stately chariot of a glacial drift from out of the bountiful lap of our rich Dominion, and generously deposited on the territory now occupied by the people of the United States. And not only has Canada given you her land and her iron ore; she has lent you the even greater assistance of a strong and strenuous people, by whose labour and energies these great assets have been turned to profitable account.

Your last census shows that 2,827,000 people of Canadian birth and descent have found happiness and a home in your great Republic. Gentlemen, if an appraiser were to assess the value of the land and of the iron ore and of the 2,800,000 Canadian men and women given you by Canada, the amount would reach a figure startling even to this great city, accustomed though it be to the consideration of colossal and swelling estimates.

But these are not the only evidences of assistance which it has been the privilege of our industrious Canadian beaver to render to your great American eagle. It was the French-Canadian whose pioneer enterprise and spirited imagination discovered for you the kingdom which it is your privilege to occupy. The French-Canadians were the founders of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Detroit, St. Paul, Milwaukee. They opened the door of your treasure house and showed you the way to the realization of your present wealth and greatness.

Let me quote you one more instance to show that, although Canada and the United States are ruled by different constitutions, the beat which proceeds from the one great Anglo-Saxon heart common to us both, makes itself felt in all our veins.

At a time when the Dominion of Canada boasted but half

her present population, before the political and railway foundation of her future greatness had been laid; so great was the sympathy felt in Canada for the bluecoats of the North that forty thousand young Canadians left their homes and their work, and marched to your assistance in order that they might help you in your hour of struggle to achieve your national unity.

It is a reflection which will never fail to stir the heart of Canada, and I hope your hearts as well, that at a time when the population of Canada was thin and scanty, she furnished for the cause of freedom and Anglo-Saxon unity, an army greater in number than that of the British troops who, under Wellington's command, won the battle for liberty on the fields of Waterloo.

The facts to which I have referred are sufficient to explain the interest which is felt in Canada in everything that conduces to the higher life of the United States. But if Canada can proudly claim that she has been privileged to lend a hand to the building up of your greatness, she is also conscious that there is not a day on which she does not feel the example, guidance and inspiration of the United States.

During the few months I have been Governor General of Canada repeated visits from eminent Americans have brought distinction to Ottawa and much valued help to our people. Your geologists are not the only branch of American administration which came to Ottawa during last winter to help the young efforts of our growing country. The chief figure of charm and of interest at our recent forestry convention in Ottawa was Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who came from Washington with kind and friendly messages from your President, and most grateful we were to him for the sympathy and interest he expressed in our proceedings, for the guidance we were able to draw from his experience, and for the friendly encouragement he gave us in our work.

And last, but not least, came the other day the generous, courtly, and appreciative Mr. Choate, who did not conceal that

he felt it an honour, as well as a pleasure, to take off his hat to our lovely Lady of the Snows.

And now, gentlemen, may I say, the more we see of Americans the better we shall be pleased.

All we want is to know each other better, and to help each other as much as we can. If Canada can at any time help the United States in any direction which will improve the conditions of life for your people, she will consider it a privilege to be allowed to render that assistance; and I feel sure that the people of the United States will also be only too glad to assist us in our struggle toward the realization of higher ideals, and toward the attainment of a national character distinguished by the fulness with which the principles of fair-play, freedom and duty shall be applied to the various occupations of our lives.

Just as Canada is proud to think that 2,800,000 of her stock are bringing vigour and strength to your Republic, so I feel sure you will be pleased that an ever-increasing flow of your people into the Dominion, are contributing their character, experience and energy, to the building up of our country. The more Americans that come to Canada, the better pleased we shall be. We are not afraid that they will make less good and loyal Canadian citizens than they have been good and loyal American citizens.

The throne which Canada has built for the Goddess of Liberty is not less comfortable than that which the character of your people and your political constitution have built for her in the States. The people, through their representatives, can change their ministers any day they please during their parliamentary session. The will of the people is supreme.

Gentlemen, it is because we in Canada are daily and hourly influenced by your example and by your ideals; it is because we, like you, are the children of freedom, that we, like you, are so tenacious of our liberties and rights. Given on both sides of our boundary a continuation of the present unreserved and ungrudging respect for each other's just and legitimate rights, a heart-felt and chivalrous desire to promote

each other's interests, and to meet each other's requests in the fullest degree consistent with the maintenance of our self-respect, and we shall continue to advance hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder along the path of common development and toward the attainment of a common ideal.

To those of us who believe that in the coming solidarity and unification of the Anglo-Saxon race lie the future peace and hope of the world, the signs of the times are most encouraging. The forces of the world are slowly but steadily drifting in this direction. Let it be our privilege in our generation to do nothing to prevent the flow of these currents, which if uninterrupted will one day course together in the mingled waters of a mighty and irresistible river on and on with ever-increasing majesty and power right into the ocean of eternity.

The peoples of the United Kingdom, of the other self-governed nations of the British Empire and of the United States are joint trustees for the protection and expansion of that Anglo-Saxon civilization which carries in its development the hope of future peace and the realization of the highest ideals attainable on earth. Every year our joint responsibility to mankind and to future ages for the way in which we now administer our sacred trust grows in fulness and importance.

There are, as Mr. Choate says, several questions outstanding between the Dominion of Canada and the United States which have been left open too long, and which call for settlement. Both governments desire to take advantage of the opportunity which the present feeling of amity between the two countries affords, and I am persuaded that the hearts of the two peoples on both sides of the frontier will be glad when their respective governments have given effect to their desire.

Gentlemen, when I look around this great assembly and remember that of the one thousand years of Britain's pride, nine hundred or nine-tenths, are yours as much as mine, then I realize that no force, however powerful, can ever deprive us of that feeling of kinship which comes from our joint possession of this splendid inheritance. You and I and my fellow-Canadian guests all come from the same old mother

stock. We speak the same language, we are pressing toward a single goal, we are united in hope, in aspiration and in faith, and if we are co-sharers in nine-tenths of the past, may we not hope that we may be co-partners in the whole of the long future that is looming up on our horizon?

It is the proud mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to maintain and to advance the cause of civilization throughout the world. England thankfully recognizes your desire to co-operate with her in this beneficial work. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack stand in all the gateways of the world, as on these walls, their varying colours draped together, fold within fold; joint emblems of freedom, righteousness and duty. That knowledge may well cause us all to rejoice and to feel proud, first, that we have an imperial mission to perform, and secondly, that, so long as we are true to each other and to ourselves, we shall have the strength, as well as the will, to accomplish the noble purposes of our joint and splendid destiny.

On the same occasion the Hon. Elihu Root spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELIHU ROOT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, GENTLEMEN:

It is an opportunity which I highly appreciate officially, and it is an honour and a privilege personally, to join the Pilgrims of New York in their welcome to our distinguished guest. I am glad to welcome him for himself, because before he was Governor General of Canada we knew him for a fitting representative of the continuous development in the old home of our race of those qualities which we most admire in our fathers, and the possession of which is the surest hope of our continued prosperity and greatness; because he has the English great-heartedness and the English practical sense and wisdom; because he illustrates in himself how great is the influence upon a family of having the benign face of Franklin looking down from its ancestral walls. Indeed, we may believe that through that ever-present influence upon the generations Franklin has worked out his own salvation and wrought out the character which has brought him home to his own beloved Philadelphia. I am glad to welcome him for his country. The policy—the traditional policy—or the United

States forbids alliances with other countries, but every lawyer knows, every man of affairs knows, that the signature and the seal upon a contract is of little value unless the character and purpose of the contracting parties is sincere, and that a sincere and genuine common purpose to do the thing to which the contract might relate, is as efficient without the seal and the writing as it would be with it. With every country that seeks to attain the purpose that dwells in all the highest ideals and the noblest purposes of the American people there is an alliance effective and perpetual. And wherever the English people go, wherever their institutions, their laws, their customs, are carried, there the American can breathe freely, there the American can pursue his calling without fear or hinderance; and the progress, the growth, the glory, of England is at every step a gain to every man who speaks the English tongue, who has formed his character and his customs upon English law and the genius of English institutions.

I am glad to welcome him for the great people over whom he is Governor. I can do it with especial pleasure because of a genuine liking for the people of Canada—a liking for the quaint charm and grace of its French people, for the sturdy vigour, the Northern virility and force, of its English-speaking people—a liking which I know is shared by the great mass of the American people, and especially by those born and bred, as I was, near the Canadian border.

I think that the American people should recognize the fact that a great change has taken place upon the other side of the border—a change which materially affects the theoretical, the assumed or supposed, relation or possibilities of relation between the United States and Canada. It was apparently, as we read the history of the negotiations which led to the treaty of peace of 1783, rather in doubt for a time whether Canada should not be ceded to and become part of the United States when our independence was recognized. In 1812 the British Governor General of Ontario wrote, in personal letters which have since been published, that a majority of the people of his province were rather in favour of the Americans than of the English. We must recognize that a great and radical change has taken place. Canada is no longer the outlying northern country in which a fringe of descendants of royalists, emigrating from the colonies when they became independent of Great Britain, lived and gained a precarious subsistence from a fertile soil. It has become the home of a great people

increasing in population and in wealth. The stirrings of a national sentiment are to be felt. In their relations to England one can see that while still loyal to their mother country, still a loyal part of the British Empire, they are growing up, and, as the boy is to his parents when he attains manhood, they are a personality of themselves. In their relations to us they have become a sister nation. With their enormous natural wealth, with their vigour and energy following the pathway that we have followed, protecting their industries as we have protected ours, proud of their country as we are proud of ours, they are no longer the little remnant upon our borders; they are a great and powerful sister nation. And the people of America look with no grudging or jealous eye upon this development. We bid them Godspeed in their growth in greatness and in power, in their capacity to do their part for civilization, for peace and justice, for liberty and righteousness among the nations.

The newspapers have said that at this dinner an announcement would be made that all existing questions between Canada and the United States had been settled. I wish it were so.

This can be said,—that we are going to try to settle all existing questions, that we are trying to settle them, and that with a sincere and earnest purpose we believe that we shall settle them. The race of seals which has for so many years produced a most valuable product for the clothing of mankind is rapidly disappearing. We are going to try to stop the frightful waste which is involved in their destruction. The fish supply—the great food supply found in the fish of the Great Lakes—is being destroyed, because in those international waters neither country can by itself impose rules and regulations similar to those laws for game preservation which are maintained within our own jurisdiction and the Canadian jurisdiction. We are going to try to agree upon regulations which shall be binding on both sides of the dividing line. The Northeastern fisheries questions have been under discussion ever since they were settled finally in the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713. We are going to try once more to settle them. There are boundaries remaining to be marked. There are many other questions that ought to be disposed of. And now while there is no controversy about them we are going to try to get rid of them. The trouble with such questions is that people are too apt to treat them like the man who didn't mend his roof when it rained, because he would get wet, and didn't mend it when it didn't rain, because it didn't leak. The Alaska boundary question could have been

settled without difficulty at any time for many years; there was no controversy about it, and it failed of settlement because our Congress was unwilling to make an appropriation to survey the boundary; and through that fatuous refusal to dispose of the question when there was no controversy, there came a most critical situation, the settlement of which was exceedingly difficult, and has left, I fear, much hard feeling. That feeling will, I hope, disappear in time and in a very short time. But we are at peace.

It is just three hundred years since Henry IV., the greatest of French monarchs, conceived his great design to set a bound to ambition in Europe, and to secure the disarmament of European powers, and formed a fast and firm alliance with the great Elizabeth of England to secure that end. Three hundred years have passed, and still on every frontier in Europe armed men jealously watch for incursions of possible enemies. But with us, eighty-nine years ago, by simple exchange of notes, the British and American governments agreed upon the disarmament on the great international waters between Canada and the United States, and to-day millions of people, thriving cities, wealth beyond computation, are free from wars, from alarms of wars, as safe without a cannon or a fort as if they were in the centre of this great land. Long may this condition continue! Never may it cease! It will not cease.

If ever and anywhere two peoples should live together in peace, the peoples of Canada and of the United States should illustrate the effect of generations practising justice, obeying law, abhorring war. But, my friends, this condition will not continue except by the doing of the things which are necessary to peace. Not governments, to-day, but peoples, preserve peace. Governments but register the decrees of democracies, and the people of these two countries whose borders march with each other have in their own hands the preservation of peace, and have resting upon themselves the duty of doing the things necessary to that preservation.

With nations, as with individuals, the laws which govern the peace of a community obtain. Nations have souls and duties, as well as rights. The people who are grasping and arrogant meet the same fate as the man in his community who is grasping and arrogant. The people who insist upon having everything that the most extreme view of their rights or their desires may call for, have themselves to blame if strife arises. A regard, not merely with the President at Washington, and

the Governor General and Premier in Ottawa, and the Foreign Office in London, for the rights—for the just rights,—for the feelings, for the sympathies—aye, for the prejudices—of the sister people—a regard for those things among the people of the United States and Canada, is necessary to the maintenance of this happy condition.

In dealing with all the questions that exist to-day and with all the questions which will continually arise in the years and the centuries to come, our people have resting upon them the duty to be just, to be considerate, to be not grasping and arrogant, but to deal with our sister people as a just and kindly man would deal with his neighbour at home. If the people of the United States will do that and the people of Canada will do that, then never shall this great border bristle again with guns, never shall this blessed condition under which we live in the safety of one people be disturbed and never will our proud boasts of love for liberty and justice and peace be set at naught, nor shall we have to blush for our failure to live up to our high ideals.

FROM THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton and the citizens heartily welcome Your Excellency upon the occasion of your first visit to their city.

We welcome you as the distinguished representative of our beloved Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward VII., who in all his vast dominions possesses no more loyal and devoted subjects than the citizens of Hamilton.

Your Excellency's broad and statesmanlike views as expressed on many public occasions, and your encouraging references to the condition and future progress of the Dominion and the flattering hopes you have held out to us, have given the people of Canada increased confidence in their prospects and in the possibilities within their grasp; and besides giving to Your Excellency a very high place in their esteem and goodwill, have added strength and permanence to the ties which bind Canada to the Mother country in her efforts to build up and extend the mighty Empire of Greater Britain and to maintain it in the highest place amongst the empires of the world.

We feel assured that the high and arduous duties of your exalted office will be well and faithfully performed by you, and that when your term has expired and you again resume your duties in the Parliament of the Empire, you will be another link in the chain that binds this Dominion to the Motherland.

Knowing Your Excellency's love for athletic sports, it was with peculiar satisfaction that we received your kind congratulations upon the success of our fellow-citizen, William Sherring, on winning one of the world's most important athletic events, the "Marathon of Greece," and we are glad to know that Your Excellency shared in the pleasure of our people in the victory so nobly won.

While we regret exceeding the unavoidable absence of Her Excellency the Countess Grey, we are delighted to have the pleasure of a visit from Lady Sybil, and sincerely trust that Your Excellency's short visit to our city may be of the pleasantest character, and hope that our humble efforts for Your Excellency's and Lady Sybil's entertainment will meet with your approval, and when you leave us you will carry with you pleasant recollections of your visit to the City of Hamilton.

On behalf of the Council and citizens.

S. D. BIGGAR,
Mayor.

May 28, 1906.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you for your address and for the hearty welcome which you have given me as the representative of the King. I also thank you for your very friendly, appreciative references to myself. I rejoice to think that we are united in the conviction that it is the proud destiny of Canada to maintain the mighty Empire of Great Britain in the highest place among the empires of the world. The loyalty of the people of Hamilton to the British Crown, and their forwardness in all movements tending to closer imperial union are matters of common knowledge. The spirit which they represent is the hope of the Empire.

You have referred to the pleasure which I experienced on hearing the welcome news that your fellow-citizen, William Sherring, by winning an international trophy, had gained distinction not only for himself, but for Canada and the Empire. There is no part of the British Empire which did not rejoice when the Marathon triumph of the maple leaf was flashed across the seas.

Gentlemen, the fact that one-fifth of the total land area of the globe lies within the precious circle of the British Crown; the fact that nearly one-fourth of the population of the world are the subjects of the King, would by themselves be of little moment if the British race lacked the qualities of pluck and self-control.

These are the qualities that make for national greatness far more than area or numbers, and these are the qualities which have enabled William Sherring to achieve distinction, and have caused you very properly to delight in doing him honour.

Lady Grey shares my regret at her unavoidable absence on this occasion, but I trust it may be her good fortune to pay you a visit before the conclusion of my term. Certainly the report which Lady Sybil and I will be able to make to her of the attractions of your city and of the orchard wealth of your surrounding country will make her anxious to do so.

**PRESENTATION OF A SHIELD AND SILVER SMOKING SETS TO
THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP 'DOMINION' BY THE CITIZENS
OF CANADA.**

QUEBEC, August 22, 1906.

His Excellency, in making the presentation, remarked that it was a happy idea directly to associate various battleships by the tie of individual relationship with different parts of the Empire; and that while every Briton should be encouraged

to take a personal interest in the well-being of the British navy, on whose strength the safety and maintenance of the Empire depend, one particular battleship should be endeared to him as the special object of his affection and concern. "Last year," he continued, "at the request of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, in England, it was my privilege, here on the waters of the St. Lawrence, to be the medium of presenting a handsome loving cup to His Majesty's ship *Cumberland*; a cup sent across the seas by the people of that historic county, to show the officers and men that distance had not weakened the love which links the hearts of the people of Cumberland with bonds of pride and affection to the cruiser bearing their name. This year it is my privilege to take part in a presentation more nearly affecting ourselves. To-day we celebrate the presentation, in Canadian waters, of a plate subscribed for by thousands of Canadians, and which will be handed over to you, Captain Kingsmill, by Mr. Kerr Osborne, with the heartiest expression of the affection and good-will felt by the people of Canada for a battleship, which, in name at any rate, is peculiarly their own, namely, H. M. S. *Dominion*. I am not going to make a speech, but I believe I am only giving utterance to a sentiment which will find universal acceptance in the hearts of Canadians, when I say that the people of Canada are gratified that His Majesty the King should have identified this battleship, one of the most powerful battleships in the world in commission to-day, with their country; and further, that every loyal Canadian is proud to know that H.M.S. *Dominion*, if paid for and maintained by the gallant people of the United Kingdom, is commanded by a Canadian officer. Every additional officer or man whom Canada has supplied to serve the Crown is an additional cause of thankfulness and pride to the people of Canada. The number of Canadians who are in His Majesty's navy is already considerable, and this number, I hope and believe, is destined to increase with the growth of the population.

I trust it will not be considered that there was any covert allusion in my statement that the people of the United King-

dom pay for H.M.S. *Dominion*, while the contribution of Canada to this battleship is confined to providing a captain and a name. That was very far from being my intention. Nothing has pleased me more since I became Governor General than the evidence which is continually reaching me from every side of the desire of self-respecting Canadians to contribute their share to the support of a common Imperial burden. I am aware that to some the idea is well-nigh intolerable that the Old Mother should be allowed to carry for a single day a load which Canada may be able to carry for herself. Ladies and gentlemen, I rejoice whenever I come across this manly, honourable, self-respecting sentiment, characteristic of Britons all the world over, and worthy of Canada. But I would point out to those who are impatient to give their assistance to the British navy in some more direct and visible form than is at present considered desirable, that the first duty of Canada to the Empire, of which she is every day becoming a more important part, is to make herself strong. When I see works postponed for prudential, financial reasons, which I believe to be required to perfect your system of transportation, east and west, and to make Canada an even more important link in the chain of the Empire than she is at present, then I say there is other work to be performed of even greater importance than an immediate contribution to the fleet. And I feel satisfied from the existence of the healthy, manly, self-respecting spirit encountered by me on every side, that Canada may be safely relied upon as soon as the times are ripe, to do her duty, aye, and more than her duty, towards the fleet which protects her commerce and surrounds her as with a wall against the envy of less happy lands.

FROM THE CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the municipal council and citizens of Victoria join in extending to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to the capital city of the Province of British Columbia.

From the day when Lord Durham was commissioned to examine into conditions and adjust affairs in the then infant colony of Canada, to the advent of Lord Dufferin, who was the first Governor General to visit British Columbia, and down to the present, the wisdom of the Home Government in the selection, from time to time, from distinguished men of the nation, of the one who should represent the Sovereign in this country has never erred. While it is a remarkable tribute to the qualities of British statesmanship that such a record can be written, there is afforded to us no small gratification in the belief, which we may be permitted to express, that no more conspicuous example of that wisdom can be cited, than was shown in the appointment of Your Excellency as Governor General of this Dominion. Though this consideration would, in itself, suffice to prompt the welcome we have the honour and pleasure to accord to you to-day, we would not forget that its fullest inspiration and meaning cannot well be voiced in terms of any set verbal definition. Rather is it the outward manifestation of an inborn sentiment which has expanded with the growth of the country in population, in educational and industrial achievement, with the blending of diverse national elements, and with the extension of trade and commerce and the various forms of constitutional government. It has also developed from a study of events which have transpired in the world around us.

As British subjects, we believe that we are the most highly favoured people on earth, and that the traditions, laws and institutions, inseparable from British citizenship, are a priceless heritage, beyond compare, worthy the sacrifice of influence, powers, and even life itself, if necessary, to preserve and maintain for the present generation, and to transmit unimpaired and amplified to the generations that are to come.

Your Excellency's presence, and the insignia of Your Excellency's office, constitute the visible symbol of the freedom, enlightenment and progress which distinguish citizens of the Empire, not only in Canada, but in every quarter of the globe,

and suggest the thought, which rises uppermost in our minds to-day, that no greeting can be too cordial, no welcome too sincere, to extend to the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

The loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's throne and person we have expressed in the past, we desire again to avow, and trust that His Majesty may receive from us, through Your Excellency, the assurance of our unswerving fealty.

Your Excellency's recent journey through the newly created autonomous provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan cannot fail to have impressed you with the richness and vastness of this country, whose future greatness needs no seer's vision to unfold. But it may not be regarded as presumptuous on our part to aver that British Columbia outvies all her sister provinces in scenic grandeur and beauty, in forest wealth, in mineral riches, and in the husbandry of the seas. The position of this city, as the western portal of the Dominion, with its incomparable climate and environment, has already drawn to it the vanguard of thousands of home-seekers, who find here the elysium for which they have elsewhere sought in vain.

We are more than pleased to note that Your Excellency is accompanied at the present time by Her Excellency the Countess Grey, and other members of Your Excellency's family. We unite in extending to them a welcome no less cordial than to yourself.

We trust that it may be convenient for Your Excellencies, as it was for your predecessors, to spend several weeks with us, from time to time, and that each succeeding visit may be more pleasant and agreeable than the one which preceded it.

For the present, we welcome Your Excellencies right royally to our city, and join in the sincerest wishes for your continued prosperity and success throughout the remainder of your Vice-regal term of office, which has been so happily and auspiciously begun.

Signed on behalf of the Municipal Council and citizens of Victoria, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, this fourteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six.

A. J. MORLEY, *Mayor*.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, *C.M.C.*

September 14, 1906.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

In reply to His Worship's address, His Excellency said:

I gratefully acknowledge the cordial welcome which you have extended to me in my capacity as the acting representative of the King. I note with much satisfaction that your loyalty has found pleasure in investing this ceremonial with every dignity and importance which your warm hearts have been able to devise. I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to His Majesty this new assurance of the devotion of the people of Victoria to his crown and person, and of your unswerving fealty. The inhabitants of Victoria are well known throughout the Empire and outside its boundaries as a truly royal and loyal people. May you prove yourselves worthy of the honour which you enjoy in being the sons and daughters of a city named after our late beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria the Good, by showing that you resemble not only in name, but in character, the gracious lady whose name it is your distinguished privilege to bear. I also desire to thank you for the generous and cordial friendship of those sentences in your address which have special reference to myself. Mr. Mayor, I also desire to say that I listened with the greatest satisfaction to the eloquent expression of your recognition that the great possession of British citizenship brings to you, and to your people, not only the highest advantage, but also corresponding duties and obligations. You have used language which in my opinion is in no way extravagant when you say that your British citizenship is a priceless heritage beyond compare. Your assurance that you are prepared to sacrifice material interests, and, if necessary, life itself, in the patriotic resolve to transmit to your successors, not merely unimpaired but strengthened and fortified by your exertions, the sacred charge which you have inherited from your fathers, is only what I expected to hear from the citizens of Victoria. You have referred to my journey through the garden continent of Canada, and have realized as clearly as if you had been with me what an indelible impression of future prosperity personal contact with that rich and waiting territory has printed upon my mind. Yes, Mr. Mayor, my

journey from the interior of the new provinces, which I left just a month ago, through this favoured romantic land, where the fingers of the west and of the east almost interlace, has been one of continual revelation. I am doing no injustice to any part of this rich continent which I have traversed when I say that the journey extending over thousands of miles, and of varied but unending interest, has appropriately culminated in the unsurpassed grandeur and boundless resources of your undeveloped province. You have mentioned your forest and mineral wealth, and the rich harvests you annually glean from your ever-productive seas; but I would venture to remind you that in the fruit belt which I have just passed from the Kootenays to the Fraser you have a treasure house which will prove, if you have sufficient industry to open it, of even greater value than all those to which you have alluded. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the warmth of your welcome, accentuated as it is by so many beautiful and interesting surroundings, and by the presence of the charming little flower-clad fairies with whom you have lined our pathway.

FROM THE CHINESE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the native-born Chinese sons and daughters of the City of Victoria, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency with deep feelings of devotion and loyalty on the occasion of this your first visit to our city.

We beg to express to Your Excellency how much benefit we derive from the protection we enjoy in the fair Dominion of Canada.

We desire to extend to Lady Grey our great delight and pleasure on her accompanying Your Excellency on this occasion.

We beg Your Excellencies to accept from us our best wishes for your future happiness, and pray that your visit to the City of Victoria will be most enjoyable.

We have the honour to be Your Excellency's most obedient subjects.

LOO CHEUNG LEONG,
Secretary of the Chinese Native Daughters of Victoria, B.C.

LEE YUT WAH,
Secretary of the Chinese Native Daughters of Victoria, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C., September 14, 1906.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows: I am glad to receive the address of devotion and loyalty to the British Crown which you have presented to me on behalf of the Chinese Canadian inhabitants of Victoria.

It is the pride and glory of the British Crown that men of every nationality and creed shall enjoy the protection of fair and impartial justice in all portions of the King's dominions, and I note with pleasure your reference to the benefit you derive from the protection you enjoy in this fair Province of British Columbia.

I am aware of the services which you and your compatriots have already rendered to the development of the boundless resources of this rich and favoured province, and I have heard with pleasure the reports of your industry and peaceful ways.

I thank you for this arch of welcome, in which you have supplied a beautiful and conclusive proof of your loyalty to the Crown.

FROM THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

On this your first official visit to the Pacific coast, the citizens of Vancouver extend to you a most sincere and cordial welcome. Your Excellency's reputation as an empire-builder has preceded you, and your well-known interest in the affairs of the Dominion under your control has endeared you to His

Majesty's subjects in the West. Being situated, in a sense, as one of the outposts of our Dominion, we believe that to some extent the resources and potentialities, as well as the peculiar geographical advantages, and disadvantages of this province, and particularly the extraordinary commercial situation of Vancouver, are perhaps not so fully recognized in Eastern Canada as their importance warrants, and we feel satisfied that much benefit will accrue to the east as well as the west as the result of Your Excellency's knowledge of our conditions obtained at first-hand.

We are convinced that a study of the physical characteristics of this province, which, while abounding in undeveloped wealth, from its mountainous topography prevents the possibility of close settlement, and forces upon us as a province problems in the way of administration, development, transportation, and even ordinary lines of communication, of which the provinces lying eastward have no conception.

We feel that the knowledge of those in authority gained by their visits to this western province will ultimately result in such a readjustment of the terms of union agreed upon at the confederation as will be suited to the altered conditions now obtaining, and such as will be equitable both to the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia. Especially do we hope that the importance of the harbour of Vancouver, being, as it is, the last British port on the most direct route from Europe to the Orient, may be recognized by Your Excellency's advisers by the promulgation of such laws and regulations as shall result in the improvement of the same, and its preservation as a national heritage.

We trust that no lasting effects will result to Your Excellency from the unfortunate accident at Winnipeg.

We would extend to Her Excellency Lady Grey, and all other members of the Vice-regal party, our very warmest welcome, and would express the hope that the visit with which Vancouver has been honoured may be in every way full of enjoyment to Your Excellency and to your distinguished party.

We would assure Your Excellency of the loyalty and devotion of our people to the British Crown and to His Majesty's person.

September 25, 1906.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I accept with much pleasure the loyal address which you have presented to me in my capacity as Governor General.

The welcome which you have given me as the representative of His Majesty confirms the impression I have already received, that there is no part of the British Empire whose devotion to the King exceeds that of the City of Vancouver. The gallant assistance which your people cheerfully rendered to the Crown at the time of the South African war has secured for Vancouver for all time a grateful place in the heart of every patriotic Briton.

I also thank you for the personal welcome you have given to myself, to Lady Grey, and to the members of my family, and for the kind expression of your hope that our visit may have been in every way enjoyable. Our stay in British Columbia has been attended by such happy experiences as to cause us, one and all, to cherish the hope that our respective fates may send each one of us back to a province whose charms cannot fail to win the heart of every visitor.

You have given expression to your fear that the resources and potentialities of your wonderful province, and particularly of the extraordinary commercial advantages which belong to Vancouver, as the outpost and occidental port, not only of Canada, but of England, should not be properly understood or adequately appreciated in Eastern Canada.

I sympathize with your apprehensions, which are perhaps natural, but I do not think they need give you any grievous concern. The potential greatness and rising importance of your city are already appreciated at Ottawa, even by those who have not enjoyed, as I have, the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of Vancouver and its people.

I would remind you that a Royal Commission on Transportation was appointed in 1903, to inquire into your requirements, and that the report of this Royal Commission, signed by the chairman, Mr. Reford, of Montreal, has recently been presented to Parliament, and is now, I presume, receiving the

consideration of your Senators and Members of Parliament. Those of you who have read the report of the Royal Commission will be aware that the wants and requirements of Vancouver, Victoria and British Columbia have been prominently brought forward and earnestly submitted to the attention of the present Parliament.

Gentlemen, it is not for me to express any opinion as to the measures which Parliament, in its wisdom, may see fit to pass, with the object of developing the resources of your province and increasing its commerce. But I may perhaps be permitted to say that any measure intended to promote your prosperity and that of the Dominion will be not less welcome to me than to any one of you.

Gentlemen, I beg to thank you and the loyal citizens of Vancouver most heartily for the welcome with which you have received Lady Grey and myself.

THE CANADIAN CLUB, VANCOUVER, B.C.

September 25, 1906.

Mr. Wade proposed the health of the Governor General. In doing this, he said:

Your Excellency is so old and so tried a friend of Canadian Clubs that it is necessary to say but little with regard to them. They are luncheon clubs, the members meeting from time to time for their mutual entertainment, and to listen to addresses on subjects of an important character. In this way they afford an opportunity to authors, publicists, statesmen, empire-builders, and others, to explain their views, and to the club, the privilege of listening to the most thoughtful and influential men of the day. Another object is to create an *esprit de corps* among Canadians by encouraging members of the club to express their views on matters of interest. The luncheon brings us in contact, the addresses are educative and inspiring. The results already achieved in the different cities of Canada have proved most valuable. We have no club premises or sumptuous headquarters to entail expense. Our fare, as you see, is simple

and frugal, the aim being to make the benefits of the club available to all. By confining our proceedings to the luncheon hour we consult the convenience of every business man.

The policy of Canadian Clubs is declared to be to foster patriotism, by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavouring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and prosperity of the Dominion, as may be desirable and expedient. There are many reasons why, on behalf of the Canadian Club of Vancouver, I must sincerely thank Your Excellency for consenting to be present as the guest of honour at this inaugural luncheon, and why I must congratulate the members of the club on their rare good fortune. It is inconceivable that the task which we have set ourselves to accomplish could have been begun under more favourable auspices. We welcome Your Excellency not only as the representative of one who has proved himself to be the ablest and most tactful, as well as the most gracious of sovereigns, not merely because of the many charms of manner and noble qualities of mind with which we have been made familiar during the short interval which has elapsed since Your Excellency's arrival in Canada, but for all these things, and particularly because of the high place which the great name of Grey occupies in the history of the successful struggle for liberty and freedom both in England and in Canada.

The Earl of Durham, who was sent out to Canada by the Melbourne Cabinet just after the Rebellion of 1837, as Governor of British North America, and to report on Canadian conditions, was son-in-law of Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, having married his eldest daughter in 1816. Lord Durham's report was published in 1839. It has been described as the most famous document in colonial history. In his biography of the Earl of Elgin, just published, Professor Wrong writes: "It is enough to say that the report describes with masterly, if not always accurate, detail, the conditions in Canada, and that, above everything else, Lord Durham recommended the ending of the Colonial Office's dreary record of ineptitude by giving Canada a full measure of self-government."

After Lord Durham, no name shines with greater brilliancy in the history of Canada and the development of her free institutions than that of the Earl of Elgin, who was made Governor General by Lord Grey, Colonial Secretary in Lord John Russell's Cabinet that had displaced Peel. Lord Elgin, on

November 7th, 1846, married Lady Mary Louise Lambton, the deceased Earl of Durham's daughter, and therefore granddaughter of the great Earl Grey, who carried the Reform Bill in 1832. He remained Governor General during the stormy and eventful period of 1847 to 1854. He vindicated to the fullest extent the principles of responsible government by assenting to the Rebellion Losses Bill, because it represented the views of his advisers. During his administration feudalism in the form of seigniorial tenure was abolished in Quebec. The Clergy Reserves Dispute in Ontario resulted in wiping out state churchism in that province; finally, to the Earl of Elgin almost alone was unquestionably due the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 with the United States, which rescued Canada from the state of ruin caused by the withdrawal of the British preference, and brought about an era of astonishing prosperity and improvement.

I must give one more instance. The Countess of Minto, Your Excellency's sister, was most sincerely admired and esteemed by all who knew her, and is pleasantly remembered throughout the Dominion. It is no breach of confidence to say, that when regretting her departure from Canada, I had the honour to congratulate her on keeping the Governorship in the family in the person of Your Excellency. Surely the family record which I have sought to trace, even in this fragmentary way, is one to be proud of, and amply supports my statement that we meet here to-day under remarkably interesting and delightful auspices.

Canada has in the main been most fortunate in the choice of her Governors General. Lord Durham and the Earl of Elgin are conspicuous examples. Without Lord Monck there might have been no "Fathers of Confederation." Had it not been for his determined efforts to bring about a federation of the provinces, and the tact he exercised in reconciling the warring factions of the day, there might have been no British North America Act. Lord Dufferin played the role of peacemaker between this province and the rest of Canada with well-known results. Lord Minto had much to do with the great blow struck by Canada for the Empire, in sending contingents to South Africa. But the greatest problem of all is still before us. What is our destiny? We are in the Empire, but not of the Empire. We are British, but with British concerns we have nothing to do. We have long remained in a position of irresponsibility inconsistent with the pride and dignity of

British people. Then, what is our destiny? Perhaps Your Excellency may be able to help in the solution of this problem. The task is one of the greatest which has ever been set before British and Canadian statesmen. It is one worthy of your distinguished family.

At the present time the name of Grey is doubly represented in the Government of the Dominion. Sixty years ago when the Earl of Elgin was Governor General of Canada, Earl Grey was Colonial Secretary. Now the order is reversed: the Earl of Elgin is Colonial Secretary, and Earl Grey is Governor General. Was there ever a more curious coincidence? A conjunction of great planetary bodies is supposed to portend extraordinary events. Does not this enable us to prophesy, are we not bound to expect a golden age for Canada under this remarkable double régime?

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observed, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim of the main chance of things
As yet to come to life.

I also congratulate the Club on the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the great new Province of Alberta, and assure them that we appreciate their kindness in being present.

I have great pleasure, too, in referring to the presence of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Member of Parliament for the ancient City of York, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Winston Churchill. I had hoped that Mr. Sherring could be here, but his immediate engagements require him further away than from Marathon to Athens. Both are Canadian boys. Mr. Greenwood captured York, the ancient Eboracum, the British city where a Roman Emperor, Hadrian, reigned nearly eighteen hundred years ago. The other entered the Olympic games, and brought back the victor's wreath for the great race from Marathon, over the Attic hills to ancient Athens. They vanquished both Greece and Rome.

Finally, we welcome you all to the golden gateway of the West, the Queen City of the Pacific, the land where the seas abound in fish and the mountains teem with gold; where the forests "kiss high heaven," and where the soil is not only generous but prodigal, the home of perpetual summer; the land of the peach and the pink-fleshed salmon, of the ivy and the rose, the paradise of Canada.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you for the way in which you have proposed this toast, and you, gentlemen, for the extreme cordiality with which you have received it. I am also grateful to you, Mr. Wade, for the way in which you have referred to the connection which exists between my family and Canada. If I were to take you into my confidence I should have to admit that I occasionally feel slightly embarrassed when allusions are made to my ancestry. It makes me realize that ancestors may prove not only an asset, but a liability. When I listened to Mr. Wade's statement of what my forebears had done, I humbly and despairingly realized that I should never be able to discharge the measure of the liability resting upon me, if I am to maintain the standard that they have set. Besides, I like a man who makes his own ancestry. A man who endeavours to claim any regard or esteem for himself by virtue of his possessing what he considers superior ancestry, is a man I do not want to make my friend, nor, I think, should you. Mr. Wade has pointed out a way in which I might grasp the Olympian laurel by answering the question he has put to me, "What is the destiny of Canada?" He has said that Canada feels herself in a position of irresponsibility which is inconsistent with the dignity and genius of a British people. Well, Mr. Wade, I have not come here this afternoon with a cut and dried scheme of imperial federation. But I would point out to you, gentlemen, that if the feeling to which your chairman has given expression is widely shared throughout the Dominion, you have only to ask the people of England to admit you into their counsels, and if you are prepared to assume the responsibilities and obligations of empire, then—though I am speaking only for myself, and not in any way officially—you will meet with the heartiest possible response and welcome from them. I have often had a dream, that while former schemes of federation have been the result of the pressure of necessity, the imperial federation of the British Empire may be founded upon a basis of self-respect,

and that self-respect to which your chairman has given expression to-night may prove perhaps to be the motive force which shall realize this dream.

This is not my first visit to British Columbia. My first visit to this portion of the Pacific Coast was about twenty-five years ago. At that time a few dollars, I am informed, would have purchased the site of your entire city. The baptismal ceremony which bestowed upon your city the historic and distinguished name of Vancouver had not then taken place. When I was last in this part of the world, your famous Vancouver was known—and that only to a very few—as Gastown, this irreverent name having been given to it in honour of that inspired “booster,” Gassy Jack, to whom the future greatness of Vancouver appears to have been first revealed.

It requires no inspired prophet to foretell the greatness of Vancouver to-day. Vancouver is now the recognized gateway between the east and the west, the gateway through which the double streams of inter-continental commerce between the Occident and the Orient, and between Great Britain and the self-governing nations of New Zealand and Australia will flow in ever-increasing volume, until Vancouver becomes, perhaps, the first and most important port of all the world.

Gentlemen, have you ever reflected on the position of Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and on the lesson which these two flourishing seaports offer to Vancouver? These seaports, as you know, are the channels through which China exports her surplus produce, and imports the foreign merchandise for which that surplus produce is exchanged. You will be able to realize what is the value of being a national port through which the export and import streams of merchandise flow, when I remind you that over one thousand million dollars of British capital are invested in trade, finance and industry in the modern settlement of Shanghai, and that Hong-Kong, which sixty years ago was a barren rock, can make the proud boast that its business now requires a larger tonnage of ocean ship-

ping than any other port in the world, not excepting the port of London.

When you look at the map and realize that Vancouver is the nearest white man's port to the ports of the Orient, you will know what thoughts are in my mind without my expressing them. Now, if Hong-Kong and Shanghai do this enormous business when China is asleep, what may we not expect when China awakes? The signs are daily increasing that China is stirring in its sleep. That giant is now digging his huge fists into his eyes; if you listen you can almost hear the sounds heralding the approach of the great awakening, which, when it comes, will burst the bonds that have compressed the feet, and cramped and dwarfed the development of that nation for centuries.

Now, what does all this mean to you? No country, not even Canada, possesses greater natural resources than that vast Empire of China, or a greater potential field for commercial or industrial enterprises. Who, I ask, is the natural heir to the increased foreign trade which we can see coming in future years from China and Japan? Who is going to benefit? The answer to that question is obvious. That nation will benefit which has the markets on which China and Japan depend for the interchange of their surplus produce, and which owns and commands the trade routes connecting those markets with the ports of the Orient. Now, here comes in your great good fortune. Through the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway it has already been shown that Canada can secure the route between Europe and Asia for herself, and unless she allows unwise legislation to prevent her from realizing her opportunities, she will have not only the trade route but the market as well.

Nature, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the British fleet have together given and secured to Canada the shortest and the best trade route between Europe and Asia. You thus enjoy the immeasurable advantage of a geographical preference, which no one can take from you. Trade, like water, will always seek its outlet through the easiest channel; consequently

every improvement which makes it easier for the Canadian transcontinental trade should be a matter of public rejoicing. When I read in the press that the Canadian Pacific Railway has effected an improvement in its grade over a section west of Winnipeg which enables a locomotive to haul 1,800 instead of 500 tons, more than trebling its efficiency, I rejoice over the additional force which has been provided for securing to Canada the trade route between Europe and the Orient. When I read that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Allan Line have together shortened the bridge from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, when I read that the Canadian Pacific Railway have reduced the time of transit across this continent to ninety hours, and have also quickened the passage between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hong-Kong, I rejoice again and again. For what is the meaning to the Canadian nation and the British Empire, of Canada becoming the recognized trade route between Europe and the Orient, and between England and Australasia. No one can measure the incomparable value to you of that great achievement. History teaches us that culture, strength, inventiveness, energy in all its forms, literary, artistic and philanthropic, as well as material, no less than the seat of empire itself are to be found in that place where sits the centre of exchange.

In making Vancouver the gateway between the east and west, I believe you are laying the foundation of a greatness, which, if your citizens have brains, energy, and above all, character, may secure to you one of the most honoured places in the past, present or future history of mankind.

I shall have failed in my object if I have not communicated to you my profound belief in the present and potential advantages you can enjoy, because of your great natural resources and of your unique geographical position. I have said that the people of Canada will have only themselves to blame if the accepted trade route between Europe and the Orient, and between England and Australasia, too, does not traverse Canadian territory. May I venture to say that it

seems to me it will be your fault if you do not also supply every year an increasing market for the foreign trade of China and Japan? Up to now British Columbia has done little towards the building up a great Oriental trade, notwithstanding the fact that her potential resources in fisheries, lumber, minerals, fruit and dairy produce are greater than those of either Washington or Oregon. That you have not been able to do much as yet is only natural, for you are just arriving at the stage of manhood. In Japan, owing to the construction of railways and industrial development, the demand for lumber is increasing. The home supplies have been reduced to such an extent that it has been necessary for the Japanese Government to place restrictions on the cutting of timber. The demand for imported timber is, consequently, increasing in Japan and Korea and Manchuria, which are treeless countries, as well as in China. British Columbia is the natural source of supply for the timber requirements of all these countries. It is well known that the sleepers required for the Siberian railway, which were imported at Vladivostock, came from British Columbia. Then, the fact that Japan is slowly, but, I believe surely, substituting bread for rice as food is full of meaning for British Columbia, as well as for the prairie provinces. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people, particularly with regard to their food, and we must not be too impatient if the rate of transition from rice to bread appears to us to be slow. The fact that the Japanese Government has established bread for rice in the diet of its army and navy is a fact of the first importance. The Japanese Government having given this proof of preference of bread over rice, it would seem that if energetic steps were taken by those who are interested in creating new markets for Canadian produce to educate the Japanese people to appreciate bread, and how to make bread out of Canadian flour by means of Canadian stoves, the example set by the government might be largely followed by the people. Rice requires time and trouble to prepare, and also needs a relish to make it palatable. Fuel is scarce in Japan, and fires are costly. It would, therefore, appear as if time and trouble

and money might be saved to the poor man of Japan if he were to substitute a loaf of bread for a dish of rice. But bread as well as rice requires a relish. Well, it would be as easy for Canada to supply Japan with cheese, butter and jam as with bread.

British Columbia is an ideal dairy and fruit country, and it seems to me that it will be your own fault if you are not able, when you have cleared sufficient ground, to export to Japan all the jam, butter and cheese which she may require. Until this year Japan levied a higher duty on Canadian than United States imports. This year, owing to the advantage which Canada enjoys in being a portion of the British Empire, Canadian imports have been given by Japan the advantage of the "most favoured" treatment.

If there is any part of the world which should be able to take profitable advantage of the increasing foreign trade of China and Japan, that part would appear to be British Columbia, both from the quality of its climate and its land, and from its comparative proximity to Japan. The foreign trade of the Orient would then appear to be a natural asset of British Columbia, always available, like a balance at the bank, whenever your people may desire to realize it. Further, reflect that in proportion as your railways can secure the remunerative volume of through traffic between Europe and Asia, it will be able to reduce local rates to the advantage of every one. It would be easy to show that every citizen of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is directly interested in Canada becoming the trade route between the east and the west, but it is too large a subject on which to enter.

I understand that this luncheon celebrates the inauguration of your Canadian Club. With the various Canadian Clubs that exist in the progressive cities of the Dominion I am in heartiest sympathy. I may say so because it is the special feature of Canadian Clubs that they are not associated with any particular sect or party, but are representatives of all who have at heart the well-being of the Dominion. A club such as this which exists for the purpose of obtaining addresses from men

—no matter to what party they may belong—who are conspicuous for their disinterested zeal in the public service secures two results. One result is that your horizon is widened; your touch with the great world outside is strengthened; your life is removed out of the narrow and muddy rut of selfish provincialism which is the chief curse and weakness of nearly every portion of the British Empire. Situated as you are among the tides that flow round the world, your thoughts and talk will naturally take a wide and comprehensive range. It has ever been the case that towns situated at the commanding point of the great trade routes of the world, such as Venice before the Cape of Good Hope route to India was discovered, enjoyed a civic life ennobled by a rich and varied culture, by a high idealism and by a splendid spirit. And so it may be with you. Use your club as a window through which the best and purest lights of the United States, of the old world and of the new, can shine in upon the life of your town, and by the warmth and brightness of their rays contribute to the enlightenment of your city.

Another result that will follow in the wake of a well-managed Canadian Club is that it will provide you with a security against those evils which fasten upon every self-governing city whenever democracy goes to sleep and allows self-interest to creep into places of high public trust. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and unless those who have at heart the well-being of the people are continually on the watch to guard against the entrance of corruption into the sacred temples of the State, the people will be pillaged and oppressed just as ruthlessly under democratic forms as under the most cruel and selfish despotism of ancient times. To provide a platform for those men, from whatever quarter they may come, who are most strenuous in their endeavour to make the life of a people not only prosperous but high, noble and cultured, and to create an atmosphere favourable to the realization of such ideals is, I understand, the first object of Canadian Clubs such as yours, and in attaining that object I wish you complete success.

Only last month, in the early days of August, I was on the Atlantic shores of Newfoundland. The distance which divides the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada is greater than that which separates England from the Caspian Sea, and the whole of that wide territory is suitable for the establishment of healthy, happy, prosperous British homes. I hope I am doing no injustice to the other portions of this fair Dominion when I say that no part of its wide and beautiful territory has captivated my heart and fancy more than has your Province of British Columbia. Never have I visited any portion of the world which has filled my heart with a greater desire to establish my permanent home in its midst. I have just returned, through the kindness of your esteemed Governor, from a yachting trip through your incomparable fiords. Gentlemen, there is a saying attributed to Princess Louise, who is reported, after her arrival at Victoria, to have cabled to Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, that British Columbia was half-way between Balmoral and Heaven. I hope I may not be considered guilty of an extravagance when I say that when the other evening I drifted quietly past your archipelago of lovely islands, and gazed upon the unruffled surface of your narrow waters, reflecting the surrounding mountains in their depths, I felt, and your Lieutenant Governor agreed with me, in the quiet and dreamy atmosphere of that wonderful scenery, only broken by the plunge of the salmon and by the strings of duck neck-lacing the bosoms of your bays, that Princess Louise had perhaps erred in not having located your province even nearer to Heaven than she did.

Well, what is to be the future of this wonderful country? Its advantages would appear to be unique. All that it requires is population. I understand there is abundant capital ready for investment in British Columbia as soon as there is an available supply of labour. If you desire to realize the destiny which I have ventured to conceive for you, you will have to find some way acceptable to all fair-minded and reasonable men as regards the solution of your labour problem. At present it would appear that want of labour is the only difficulty which pre-

vents your province from becoming not only one of the most prosperous parts of the British Empire and the homes of the happiest women, but also the finest orchard country in the world. You appear to have abundance of land, which, when cleared, will yield from the cultivation of three or five acres an income more than sufficient to provide a family with all and more than it requires, and enable its members to enjoy, as the result of their industry, an opportunity of developing under the most desirable conditions the highest faculties with which they may be endowed. And I do not know of any other country of which so much can be said.

Some people are afraid that a community which has received so much as you have at so slight a cost will be wanting in that character which, as a rule, only results from the hard discipline of toil and suffering and from the grace of tears. Your Canadian Club, by holding the highest ideals in the community, can do much to remedy that want of discipline. There is a blessed law of nature which has decreed that little is unattainable to the individual who earnestly devotes himself to the unselfish attainment of the public good. If your club, under the guidance of the most patriotic among you, resolves that its influence shall be on the side of all that is calculated to make a strenuous, cultured and righteous people, there will be no limit to the degree of your influence.

THE CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET, TORONTO.

November 29, 1906.

President Mark H. Irish, in proposing the toast to His Excellency, warmly eulogized the distinguished visitor,—“not one who is making the office of Governor General a by-word and a plaything, but one who comes with a message. He comes as a statesman of the strenuous type, the type that a new country admires, who lifts his office to a point where its height is merged in the personality of its holder.”

Downing Street, continued Mr. Irish, had paid a distinct

compliment to Canada when it chose the worthy descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors to be His Majesty's representative in Canada. It was the first of the colonies within the Empire to ask for and receive self-government, and to form a confederation.

"It is but proper," declared Mr. Irish warmly, "that the ruler of a country comprising one-third the area of the British Empire, extending over 20 degrees of latitude—a distance from Rome to the North Pole—with a coast-line equal to one-half the circumference of the earth, and thirty times as large as the United Kingdom, should be a statesman of no small parts.

"In his present position His Excellency is at the head of more than one-half the white population of all the British colonies, and we should be proud of the fact that of this population ninety-five per cent are British-born subjects.

"And no Governor General of the thirteen who have so far served in Canada can report to his Imperial Master a population more loyal—not the imperialism of the weakling who fawns for the protection of a strong arm, but that which comes from a united, a contented and a confident people, who realize that the day of their strength is but now at hand."

(*Toronto News*, November 30, 1906.)

The following letter from Dr. Goldwin Smith was then read:

THE GRANGE,

November 21, 1906.

DEAR MR. IRISH:

I am extremely sorry that the infirmities of age, aggravated just now by ill-health, will prevent my having the pleasure of attending your banquet on the twenty-ninth, and there meeting the Governor General, to whom I have a social tie as well as that of political allegiance. His uncle, the Earl Grey eminent in the public life of England, was my friend and political correspondent. I have before me a letter from him, written when he was advanced in years, and extending over thirty pages. We agreed in the general tenor of our politics, which was moderate Liberalism. But he, distinguished as a statesman under the party and Cabinet system, adhered to that system which I have always thought must lose its moral foundation when a vital principle of division had ceased to exist, and become faction, with the full concomitants of faction, intrigue,

demagogism and corruption. I need hardly say that I am not much shaken in my conviction by recent events here. What was bad in the Imperial country, with all its safeguards of opinion, political and social, was sure to become worse in the dependency. The Governor General, placed by the conditions of his high office above party and bound to disregard it, represents in a measure my ideal. So that I should have had especial pleasure in offering him my homage as well as being once more the guest of the Canadian Club.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) GOLDWIN SMITH.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency, after thanking those present for the cordiality of their welcome, said:

I was much interested in hearing the letter from Dr. Goldwin Smith, and to learn that my distinguished uncle, the late Lord Grey, on one occasion wrote him a letter of thirty pages, before the days of the typewriter; and that this long letter was apparently in vain, Dr. Goldwin Smith remaining unshaken in his convictions.

Gentlemen, I promise you that my speech to-night shall not emulate the length of that letter, and I venture to hope that it may be more successful in winning your assent than was my uncle's in winning that of Dr. Goldwin Smith.

Your President has been kind enough to speak in the usual terms of eulogy of the Governor General.

It is nearly two years since I came to this country to fill that high and honourable position. During that time I have not been idle. It is true I have not visited every part of your Dominion. As it equals in size the continent of Europe, such a feat would have been impossible. But I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with as much of your country, its industries and its people, as my opportunities have permitted, and when the time comes for me to pass on the mantle of office to my successor, I believe I shall be able to compete with the best informed and most patriotic Canadians in my knowledge of and love for the Dominion.

This year I have crossed the continent of British North America from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia. I found hope and contentment everywhere. At nearly every place I touched during my journey of over four thousand miles the inhabitants appeared to believe that a kind Providence had directed them to the best part of the Dominion. I may add that this universal experience was reproduced in the impressions of my staff, for they expressed a desire to buy a farm in the neighbourhood of each new stopping place as we approached the Pacific Coast. And as every new place appeared in turn to be more attractive than the one whose charms had already won their enthusiastic allegiance, you can imagine the state of embarrassment my young friends will be in on leaving my service, when they have to decide in what exact spot they shall fix their permanent abodes. If they would honour me by asking my advice I would counsel their applying to the Prime Minister of Ontario for a homestead lot on the Gillies Limit, and if they should be successful in obtaining permission from Mr. Whitney to locate their holding there, I should be grateful if they would allow the Governor General an opportunity of associating himself with them as their partner.

Gentlemen, this year it has been my privilege to congratulate the people of Canada in the speech with which I opened Parliament on the record number of immigrants from the United Kingdom who have come across the seas to make their home in your Dominion, and I expect that for many years to come that sentence will be a standing part of the Speech from the Throne. The chimes of Canada are ringing a stimulating call to the people of England, bidding all who have courage, to strike their tents, carry them across the seas, and repitch them on the plains and in the valleys of your Dominion. That is the message in every English newspaper, and my experience causes me to say without any hesitation that those who respond to it will be right to come.

Whenever I have halted, during my travels across the Dominion, I have come across evidences of prosperity based on

industry and character, the knowledge of which may well be an inducement to people in the United Kingdom to lose no time in coming to Canada.

And what will be the development of that embryo which lies within the womb of the broad belt of rich and fertile land, stretched over a distance greater than that separating England from the Caspian Sea, and nearly every inch of which is suitable for happy British homes? Why this, that it is merely a question of time before you, the people of Canada, become, because of your numbers, if you only remain united, high-souled, public spirited and incorruptible, the most powerful factor not only in the British Empire, but in the English-speaking world.

Gentlemen, although I do not think it necessary to comment on the material resources of the Dominion, the varied and extensive character of which leads me to believe that Aladdin located his treasure cave in almost every part of Canada; I must give myself the pleasure of specially congratulating you on the proved existence at Cobalt of large deposits of some of the richest silver ore the world has ever seen.

I am informed that ore worth many millions of dollars is already in sight, and I hope the wealth produced will lead both directly and indirectly to the enrichment and happiness of the people of this province. I understand no one is yet in a position to say definitely how far the area and depth of these rich silver deposits extend. My experience elsewhere of mining booms leads me to believe that this uncertainty will give an opportunity to unscrupulous company promoters to take advantage of the excitement which these rich discoveries invariably engender in the human heart. I would earnestly warn the people of Canada, of New York and of London, that before they spend their spare cash on the purchase of mining stocks, they should carefully discriminate between mere prospects and proved mines, and take care that in their anxiety to become part owners of a silver mine they do not find themselves the owners of nothing more profitable than surface rocks and trees.

But may I say as one who attaches far more importance to

the wealth which the industry of man wins from the cultivation of the soil, than to the wealth which is taken in buckets or carloads from the bowels of the earth: that the information I have gathered during my travels has led me to believe that in the wheat and fruit lands of the Dominion you have wealth of even greater material value, and of incomparably greater moral value than all the mining claims of Cobalt, however rich they may be.

Personally, I attach more importance to discoveries which have resulted from the scientific research work at your Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, such as for instance that which enables the farmers of Ontario to reap three more bushels of grain to the acre than was formerly possible. Every discovery enabling man to obtain a greater annual result from the cultivation of the soil, is to my mind of even greater importance than the discovery of rich deposits of ore, which when removed leave nothing but a dismal hole behind.

The value of your Canadian wheat lands has been well advertised, and is now well known all over the world. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to refer to it, but I may be excused if I tell you one little experience which will confirm the knowledge you possess.

On my return journey from the Pacific I broke my journey at Indian Head for the purpose of visiting a settlement of Indian farmers who had been encouraged by Inspector Graham—an official of the Indian Department, who is doing a really important work—to emulate the example of white men by looking for prosperity and self-respect in the cultivation of their reserves. I found, to my surprise, four automobiles at the station waiting to transport me and my party over a distance of sixty miles. These automobiles were all driven by their owners, who in all four cases had started a few years ago with no equipment but their characters and industry. In this evidence of their prosperity I recognized the chances that are open to those who are prepared to follow their example.

Now, although I was much interested by this Indian Head experience, which gave me so graphic and pleasing a picture

of the prosperity existing in a wheat district in the midst of which a Federal Experimental Farm had been established; I was still more interested by the values of the fruit crops gathered this year from the orchards of British Columbia.

I am almost afraid to tell you of the figures quoted to me by men of credence and authority as to the net income which had been secured this year by owners of orchards. They would appear almost sensational in a wild cat prospectus issued from Cobalt.

At Nelson, B.C., I was informed that a working man was paying a rent of two hundred dollars for the occupation of one acre and one-eighth, and that the profits he was making were sufficient to render this high rent a matter of minor consideration. On the Okanagan Lake I met a fruit grower who had netted this year an average revenue off eighteen acres, after deducting all expenses, of five hundred dollars per acre; and I am informed that where care and knowledge and industry are applied, fruit lands, when the trees have arrived at full bearing stage, can produce even greater profits than these.

I wish you to note that these high profits can only be looked for by experts; but take the case of the average man who has no expert knowledge, but only industry and a readiness to follow the advice of experts, what average profit can he hope to make? The most conservative statement I have received on this subject is to the effect that after an orchard has reached its full fruit-bearing stage, the average fruit grower can look for a net income of at least one hundred dollars per acre, after deducting cost of cultivation and picking and packing at the present high and almost prohibitive cost of labour.

A net income of one hundred dollars per acre at twenty years' purchase gives a capital value of two thousand dollars per acre, far exceeding that of any other agricultural land with which I am acquainted.

Mr. Byron Walker has well described British Columbia as a sea not only of mountains, but of valleys, which when cleared of the heavy timber with which they are covered will make ideal orchards and dairy farms.

There is no class of settler who contributes a greater degree of strength and solidity and refinement to a State than the successful agriculturist. The bachelor miner who is in British Columbia to-day and in Oregon to-morrow has little thought for the future; but the married fruit grower or dairy farmer who is anchored to the soil is obliged to take a forward view, and to promote as far as he can the permanent interests of the country in which he has made his home. Consequently the greater the number of fruit and dairy farmers in British Columbia the better it will be for that province and for the whole of the Dominion.

If the rate of growth in the settlement of the Northwest proceeds at its present pace, it can only be a question of time before the farmers of the Dominion will look to the markets of the Orient as an outlet for their produce. I would consequently suggest to you that you should take care that you do not teach the Orient to imitate Occidental ways by closing their open doors against a trade on the increase of which your prosperity may depend.

The prosperity of the prairie provinces brings prosperity to Ontario and every other province of the Dominion, and to secure the continuance of the prosperity of the Northwest it is desirable that present steps should be taken to secure new markets which will absorb the produce from your lands when the flowing stream of immigration has multiplied the present output.

I venture to believe that in the interest of the wheat and dairying industries every possible effort should be made by the railways and by the governments of the Dominion, both Provincial and Federal, in order to realize for Canada the exceptional advantages with which nature has endowed her; and I desire to repeat what I have already said here at Toronto and elsewhere, that I believe it would be greatly to the advantage of Canada if more active steps were taken than I believe are now being taken, to educate the populations of Japan, Korea and China to appreciate the excellence of Canadian food products, for which I am informed a considerable

demand could, with a little organization and without great expense, be stimulated.

Gentlemen, if you were to ask me what points have struck me as most requiring the attention of those who can spare sufficient time from the agreeable business of making their fortunes, to considering the future, I would say that the chief requisites of Canada appear to me to be the taking of such steps,—

(1) as will lay firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient;

(2) as will perfect your system of transportation east and west, and secure to Canada the full benefits of her geographical position;

(3) as will increase the supply of labour.

I am impressed by the evidence reaching me from every side, of the way in which agricultural industrial developments, besides great public works of construction essential to the life of the country, are kept back by the difficulty of obtaining labour. There is much work requiring to be done which the Canadian and the Englishman will not undertake, and for which it would appear that foreign labour must be imported.

I believe there is an abundance of capital ready to come in to develop the resources of Canada, if only the necessary labour can be obtained. An abundant supply of unskilled labour would also appear to be a condition precedent to an increased demand for highly paid labour such as that which the skilled artisans of Toronto can supply. If your railways awaiting construction are to be quickly built, and your lands are to be cleared at a cost which will not impose an unnecessarily heavy charge for all time upon yourselves and your children, this question of labour is one which calls for your attention.

Then may I point out that the interests of the future appear to me to be prejudiced by the haphazard way in which your towns are growing up out of the prairie. I am not aware what conditions are regulating the growth of your new silver city, and the rising towns of Liskeard and Haileybury, as well as

other towns which are likely to grow like mushrooms in the newly settled portions of your province; nor do I know what are the powers of your Provincial Government in insisting that adequate sanitary arrangements both with regard to water supply and the disposal of sewage shall be carried into effect. But I must confess to apprehensions that want of proper and precautionary provision with regard to these matters is going, in more than one town in the west, to occasion unnecessary illness and mortality. I hope that you in Ontario who have reason to regard yours as the most progressive province, and the one to which other provinces look for an example and a lead, will before it is too late, take the necessary steps to prevent new towns within your administration from being co-sharers in the disasters which will certainly fall on any city failing through ignorance or neglect to make proper provision for the health of its people.

Gentlemen, arrested development for want of labour, a stricken population for want of sanitation, are both evils which it is in the power of man to remove. There is another danger hanging over parts of the Northwest which it is more difficult to combat, and that is the possible recurrence of a cycle of dry years. We must always remember that Canada has been blessed by an exceptionally long run of exceptionally favourable seasons,* and the experience of the past leads us to fear that the fat years we have enjoyed may be followed by a cycle of lean years. This possibility should be present to the minds of those to whom a temporary break in the long run of good fortune might mean a fall in values, with consequent financial embarrassment and possible ruin.

Gentlemen, it is unnecessary to tell you with what pleasure I have visited the irrigation works of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Bow.

Canada may justly be proud of the fact that the Irrigation works of the Canadian Pacific Railway now under construction will benefit directly and indirectly 3,000,000 acres—no small achievement by one corporation when you consider that

the irrigation projects approved by the United States Government last year, eighteen in number, extending from Montana to California, at a cost of \$38,000,000 of public money, involved a total acreage of only 1,900,000.

I must also congratulate you on the further advantages which have been secured for the people of your province by the construction and opening of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, and by the prospect before you that in the near future Toronto will be situated on the line of a complete transcontinental road—and again I must congratulate you on the enterprise which your citizens have shown in bringing into Toronto over the wires of the Electrical Development Company the first electric current for power purposes.

The gentlemen connected with these enterprises are entitled to your gratitude. Their courage and their brains have been the means of enriching the life of the whole community. They have not been afraid to take risks, and I sincerely hope that these enterprises will bring to the gentlemen to whose initiative and plucky enterprise they are due, the rewards to which they are entitled, as well as the affectionate good-will and gratitude of their countrymen.

As I journeyed from the Atlantic coasts of Newfoundland to the Pacific shores of the Island of Vancouver, and reflected on the destiny of this huge, rich and fertile territory, the wonder was ever present to my mind as to the character of the influence which the baby giant occupying this colossal cradle would exercise upon the world when he reached the strength and stature of a man.

The population of London or New York scattered over an area equal to that of Europe! soon to become, perhaps within the limits of this century, a population exceeding that of the British Isles!

Into what sort of man will this baby giant Canada develop?

When the grown Canada shakes the world with his strength will it be for evil or for good? The answer to that question depends upon yourselves, upon you, the young men of the

Canadian Club, who have it in your power to shape for good or for evil the character of your country.

It always affords me peculiar pleasure to accept the hospitality of a Canadian Club. Your constitution makes it impossible for the badge of either sect or party to find a place at your tables. The fact that the Canadian Club knows no creed except that which is common to every phase of Christianity, and no party which is narrower than the State, invests you at once with an influence which will enable you, so long as you are true to your ideals, to become year by year a more and more powerful instrument for advancing the real permanent interests of the Nation.

It appears to me that it should be the special duty of the Canadian Clubs to take such steps as may be necessary to create a public opinion which shall be strong enough to keep your judiciary pure and incorruptible, your administration, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, absolutely clean, and to uphold the highest ideals of duty and of disinterested citizenship before your schools. If you, through the vigour with which your Canadian Club organizations condemn any departure or falling away from these national ideals, succeed in creating a public opinion which shall cause every man to feel that it is better for him to be honest than to be smart, and that character counts for more than wealth in the assets and good opinion of the Nation, then I say there would appear to be no limit to the greatness awaiting the people of Canada.

Having said this with regard to the influence it is in your power to exercise on the morals and standards of your country, I proceed to ask what view do your Canadian Clubs take as to the political destiny of Canada?

I notice that some wild hopes have been recently expressed at Chicago that Canada shall be absorbed into the political constitution of the United States. Well, are you going to lose your individuality through absorption by the States? No! one thousand times, no! I agree with the late Principal Grant, who was one of the greatest Romans of you all, when he said in the emphatic language of Scripture: "It is a shame even

to speak of such a thing; we would repent it only once and that would be for ever."

The alternative to absorption by the States is the development of your own nationality. To preserve your nationality and make the name Canadian a title worthy of the traditions you inherit, and of the country you possess, this appears to me to be the special mission of every Canadian Club.

There are some ill-informed people on the south of our frontier who have imagined that the Imperial connection between the mother country and your own must in some obscure and mysterious manner arrest the progress of your national development.

Little do they understand. It does not take long for an American after he has settled in our midst to find out that by the transfer of his citizenship from the Stars and Stripes to the Union Jack he has not lost, but gained in the attributes of freedom, and that in addition he has become a citizen of an historic and justice-loving empire, which holds within her embrace one-fifth of the total land area of the globe, and nearly one-quarter of the human race.

I hope my statement that Canadians enjoy in an even greater degree than do our friends to the south the full attributes of self-government will not give offence, for all I mean is that while their choice of a ruler is only enjoyed once every fourth year, here in Canada you can, through your representatives, change your government whenever they have arrived at a parliamentary decision that a call to office of a new executive is required in the interests of the country.

No, gentlemen, your Imperial connection with the mother land promotes, it does not retard, the growth of your national development, and conversely the growth and development of your nationality brings strength and security to England and the Empire.

As you are all aware, the Imperial connection which exists between this country and England is not one of control, but of love. The responsibility of how you shape your future rests entirely upon yourselves. You are not weakened by the Imperial connection any more than a man is weakened by the

love of a mother who watches with proud and grateful heart the honourable steps of her son's upward and onward career.

It is true the old Mother may watch at times with pained anxiety evidences of a tolerance on the part of her self-governing children of certain practices which are hateful to her; but even when she disapproves she makes no sign. She knows in her wisdom that the blood in her children's veins is British blood, and that, if left alone, the forces of heredity derived from Shakespeare and Milton and Cromwell and Nelson will reassert themselves at the proper time, and will, perhaps, produce under new conditions an even finer breed of men than that which has made the name of England immortal.

But although the fond old Mother does not wish to check the growth in her self-governing children of the qualities of manhood, she is always willing to give help. I know there are some people who contrast their good fortune in living in a country where there is no debt for military or naval expenditure with the conditions existing in the United Kingdom. I would venture to ask whether that position is a generous one to adopt towards the people of the United Kingdom. It must not be forgotten that the debt for the military and naval expenditure which has given Canada her freedom, and the burden of naval expenditure still required to secure the freedom of Canada, does not weigh on Canada, but is borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. The reason why you are able to develop your nationality, the reason why your commerce sails securely on the high seas, is because you are safe within the protecting circle of the British Crown.

Gentlemen, when an Englishman pays his taxes, I admit with the grumble which is the inalienable prerogative of every Englishman, he feels a secret pride lurking within his heart, as he reflects that in paying the tax required to meet the obligations of a national debt incurred in the wars waged by his fathers to establish a Greater Britain beyond the seas, he is in some manner sharing in the glorious achievement of his illustrious ancestors.

Gentlemen, it is the honourable and distinguished privilege of the people of the United Kingdom that they are carrying,

practically unaided, the burden of the debt incurred in the making of Greater Britain, and in the present administration and defence of the British Empire. They do not complain that they should be allowed by you to carry the whole burden themselves. They know you and the other self-governing nations, when the appointed time arrives, will assume your share of Imperial obligations, and they are content to wait until the feeling of self-respect, which I believe to be inherent in all men of British blood, will call for a system of Imperial federation in which the self-governing peoples of the United Kingdom, of Canada, of Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa, will all join on terms of an equal partnership, each contributing a fair and equal share towards the discharge of Imperial responsibilities and of Imperial obligations.

These are then the three alternatives which Canadians have before them: absorption by the United States; a weak and impotent isolation; or a recognized position in a Pan-Britannic Federation, to the leadership of which each component part may hope to aspire by reason of its moral and material strength, thus influencing the councils of the world.

I would not have you think, gentlemen, that I am one of those who hold that Canada is not contributing to the strength of the Empire because she does not at present contribute to the fleet. You are doing a great work in making Canada the half-way house of Empire, and in straining every nerve by means of your transcontinental railways to shorten the transit between the Orient and England; and you have every reason to be proud of what you, with your comparatively small population, have accomplished and are accomplishing.

In addition to these services, there is yet another, peculiarly adapted to the genius of your people, which you are in a position to render to the Empire. I think it will be admitted that the object of all education is to train your children in a way which will enable them to carve for themselves a useful and honourable career, and which will also make them into good and loyal citizens.

Unless your children, one and all, when they leave school,

feel that they will be unworthy of their school, if they do not, on reaching manhood, contribute to the strength and well-being of their country, your educational system is in need of being overhauled.

It is, I think, more and more recognized by those who have given consideration to this subject, that there are moral and political as well as physical reasons, why all children should be regularly trained in military drill. I have not time to dwell upon the moral and political advantages that accrue to children who are thus early impressed with a sense of their duty to the State. In a self-governing country unless you impress upon children that they have a duty to the State, they will be apt to grow up with a conviction that they have only a duty to themselves. It is an obvious truism that a selfish people can never hope to become a great or happy people. It is only when the spirit of civic and national duty and disinterested zeal in the service of others form a part of the very blood and fibre of the nation that you can hope to find those national qualities which constitute the greatness of a State.

It may be true that Canada does not at present contribute to the fleet; but if every school in Canada gave the same drill which is already given by the best schools of Winnipeg and Toronto, to the great benefit of all concerned, then Canada in moments of emergency would be able to contribute thousands of soldiers, who by reason of their character and efficiency would render the greatest assistance to the Crown.

I wish, gentlemen, there could be found some way of bestowing a crown of honour on that city showing the largest number of efficient cadets in proportion to its population; and I am confident that were such an honour bestowed, the spirit which animates the patriotic citizens of every one of your larger cities would not grudge the private subscription of such funds as might be necessary to enable their adopted city to win the coveted crown.

THE PEACE CONGRESS, NEW YORK.

April 16, 1907.

The following is an extract from the address delivered by Earl Grey:—

It is the realization of the truth that with a little more enthusiasm, the light of the new day of universal peace will suddenly glorify our lives, which causes this Congress to be a matter of such high importance. The future peace of the world depends upon the impulses and desires of mankind. And let us remember that it is in the power of every single individual, no matter to what country he may belong, to add to the store of energy, and that there comes a moment when the contribution of one more individual unit is all that is required to convert our darkness into light.

In fair and growing Canada, that happy Dominion in which it is my privilege to live, the people have shown through the action of their parliamentary representatives that they have realized it is only barbarous and uneducated peoples who prefer the judgment of the sword to peaceful methods of arbitration as a means of settling any differences that may divide them. They have recently enacted a law which has made it an offence for the forces of labour and capital to resort to a lockout or a strike without first having a preliminary investigation into the subject of the dispute. Although the Act came into force only on March 22nd, it has already averted on three occasions an industrial war, which but for this Act would have engendered feelings of angry bitterness, would have arrested the peaceful development of industry, and would have left traces of privation and misery in the homes of thousands.

Now, why should we not apply to international disputes the principles of this Canadian Act, which forbids men to draw the sword until after a round-table conference has taken place? Let the legislatures of the world who wish to promote peace, decree that it should be illegal to furnish a war loan to any nation which begins hostilities without first coming to the round table of The Hague tribunal.

I should like, with your permission, to tell you, gentlemen, who was the author, so far as I know, of this suggestion of using the financial boycott as a means of preventing war. After the death of Mr. Rhodes, a most interesting document was found among his papers. It was written in the year 1875, when he, as a boy of twenty-two years of age, was trekking on the boundless plateau of South Africa and sleeping under the stars. Inspired by his surroundings, he penned in his school-boy handwriting his confession of faith, and his wishes as to the way in which the money he might leave behind him should be employed after his death. After pointing out in this remarkable confession that happiness was to be found not in any form of self-indulgence, but only in the conscious pursuit of a noble purpose, he gave expression to his regret that the United States and United Kingdom had ever parted political company, and his reason for this regret was that if they had remained united it would have been possible for them, by the mere act of refusing supplies, to have stopped the Russo-Turkish war which was then proceeding. He concluded that document by a bequest of all his money to a friend for the purpose of forming a society which should aim at reuniting the English-speaking peoples of the world in the interests of peace.

Yes, gentlemen, the Oxford scholarships which Mr. Rhodes by his will presented to every one of your states, are the standing expression of his desire to bring the English-speaking people of the world into closer and more intimate relation, and of his belief that once the two great powers of your Republic and the British Crown unite in a common defensive policy of peace, as they are already united in religion, tradition, language and inspiration, an important advance toward the disarmament and peace of the entire civilized world will have been secured.

After referring to the kindly feeling existing between the people of Canada and the United States, Earl Grey said in closing: "We stand to-day, both the Canadian and the American peoples, with noble origins. Our high traditions almost compel us to be the foremost champions of freedom and

of Christian duty. We both represent nations which have been founded on the basis of self-sacrifice. We owe a duty to our fathers that begot us to give a disinterested example to the world, and the call that has been made to us to co-operate in the cause which aims at the substitution of arbitration for the sword in the settlement of international disputes will, I am confident, not have been made in vain on which ever side we may live. I close with a renewed expression of my hopes, not only as a Rhodes trustee, but also in the name of the Canadian people, who are devoted to the arts of peace, that The Hague conference may not be prorogued until it has passed rules which apply to the conduct of international disputes the same principle as that which within the last month has on three separate occasions secured the industrial peace of Canada by averting industrial war."

Earl Grey concluded by reading a telegram he had received this evening from the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, as follows:

"A Canadian group of Members of Parliament, numbering one hundred and fifty, was formed this morning, and have joined the inter-parliamentary union for peace. They send greetings to their American cousins, who are working toward the same end."

**EARL GREY'S ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN CLUB,
HALIFAX, N.S.**

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, said His Excellency, that it has given me much pleasure to accept the invitation from your Canadian Club. I recognize in the institution of the Canadian Club a source of great security and strength. Members of all parties and all creeds can belong to it, the only bond of union between the members of the club being the welfare of the Dominion. I am informed that you are still in the first year of your existence. I heartily congratulate you upon the vigour of the growth that has enabled you to assemble so large a gathering.

Now, gentlemen, it is three years since I landed here as Governor General. I am glad to be once again in Halifax, famous for its magnificent harbour, which I may remind you, was christened by Champlain "the safe port," and which has been known as such ever since. Halifax is also famous for being the capital city of the province, where sat in 1758 the first of the many parliaments which have since been established in all parts of the Empire. Halifax is also famous for being the capital of the first province which allowed fellow Roman Catholic citizens to sit in parliament under fair conditions, and in this respect Halifax and Nova Scotia gave the lead to the United Kingdom itself. It is also famous for being the seat of the first Anglican bishop in Greater Britain, and also for the possession of the first university founded by Royal charter in the King's dominions beyond the seas. But it is especially interesting to me because it is the place where Haliburton, Howe and Grant lived and worked. It was Judge Haliburton who said, in the middle of the last century, that his great hope was to see colonists and Englishmen united as one people, having the same rights and privileges, each bearing a share of the public burden and all having a voice in the government of the Empire.

In this sentence uttered over fifty years ago, Haliburton struck the note which is becoming every year more and more the ideal of the whole English race.

Howe and Grant, he also regarded with special reverence as the early incarnations of the highest and most far-seeing imperialism produced in any part of the Empire during the century just closed.

It seemed only the other day since he arrived at Halifax to take up the duties of Governor General. He had two great surprises on his arrival—one, his introduction to the two volumes containing the speeches and letters of Joseph Howe, and two, the impossibility of buying a copy of those volumes except at a prohibitive cost. There was not a page of Howe's speeches or writings which did not stimulate the imagination, please the fancy and quicken the soul—and if the object of education was, as he believed it to be, to quicken the soul, the book containing Howe's speeches and writings ought to be on the bookshelf of every school teacher, not only in Nova Scotia, but in every portion of the British Empire. He did not understand how it was that a province so proud of its possession of Joseph Howe, as Nova Scotia had every reason to be, had not taken the necessary steps to make this influence felt in every portion of the Empire. If Joseph Howe was unknown in England, and in other parts of Greater Britain, Nova Scotia and Canada had only themselves to blame. He owed his introduction to the volumes containing Howe's writings to the fact that they had been placed in his bedroom at Government House by his greatly esteemed friend, Mr. Jones, their loved and lamented late Lieutenant Governor.

Before he arrived in Canada, his touch with Nova Scotia had been chiefly confined to an acquaintance with the Grand Old Man of Nova Scotia, Sir Charles Tupper, when he was representing Canada as High Commissioner in London, and in common with all English people who knew him, he had regarded him with admiration and esteem. Sir Charles had lately given fresh proof of his Nova Scotian vigour in the article he had just contributed to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the whole of which had been cabled to the Canadian press, a compliment, which he believed, had seldom been paid to any man.

The fact that we had still living amongst us and guiding our counsels one of the Fathers of Confederation, might encourage even pessimists to look forward with hope to the coming confederation of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire into one organic whole. Forty years ago the first step was taken towards the attainment of Imperial unity by the federation of the Canadian provinces. Australasia had since followed where Sir Charles Tupper had blazed the trail. South Africa, where thanks to the aid of 8,000 Canadian Rifles equal rights had been secured for all white men from the Zambesi to the Cape, was trying to follow the example of Canada and Australia, and when South Africa, like Canada and Australia, had reached the safe harbour of confederation, they might look forward to the attempt—he hoped the successful attempt—to federate all the self-governing dominions of the King.

Mr. Deakin had given utterance at the Imperial Conference to a truism, when he said it made all the difference in the strength of the Empire, whether Britons were grains of sand or the same grains compacted into solid rock. His Excellency expressed the hope that the Blue Book reporting the proceedings of the Conference might be printed in a cheap form and be widely read. Aspiration towards unity and the desire to subordinate local interests to those of the Empire had been the inspiring keynote of this most important Conference.

When the Prime Minister of New Zealand said that among every class there existed a desire to bring all parts of the British Empire as closely together as possible for their common good, and that it was his ambition to concrete New Zealand into a solid portion of the Empire, he gave expression to the sentiments of all the Prime Ministers of the self-governing dominions, assembled in this Conference of Government with Government for the sake of Empire.

Mutual sacrifice and service appeared to be the motto which animated the discussions of the Conference. Along this noble road the United Kingdom led the way. It was recognized that if the Empire was to be held together, a complete command of the sea was necessary, and that for this purpose the Imperial

navy must be stronger than the combined forces of any other two powers. The Home Government recognizing that the first pressing need of the self-governing dominions across the seas was to develop their resources, and to make themselves strong, had undertaken to provide, single-handed, for the whole of this defence, and to ensure the safety of their over-sea trade, until the time had come for the twenty millions of the self-governing dominions of the King outside the United Kingdom to take up their share of the common Imperial burden.

He felt proud to belong to that small portion of the British Empire, which considered it a privilege to carry the whole burden of the naval defence of the Empire so long as it was able, and until the peoples of Greater Britain could take up their share. The people of the United Kingdom were thus giving an example of that spirit of sacrifice and service which was a necessary element in the character of any nation aspiring to greatness. He warned them that with the population of Germany 50 per cent and the United States 100 per cent above that of the United Kingdom, it was obviously impossible for the people of the United Kingdom to keep command of the seas unaided forever.

Canada had been assured that she could depend upon the British Government to come to her aid in time of need with the greatest good-will, and without any sort of drawback whatsoever, and he felt sure from what he had seen of Canada and her people, that the British Empire could depend in the future, as in the past, on the willingness of Canada to strain every nerve to the fullest extent of her power in her desire to safeguard and strengthen the Empire, of which one day, perhaps, she might be the controlling influence.

Among the abundant evidences of the desire of the sister nations to help each other and the Mother Country brought forward at the Conference, His Excellency referred to the patriotic example of Cape Colony, which had deliberately paid \$625,000 in order to enable British manufacturers to secure a seven and a half million dollar order for rolling stock, which, but for this action, would have gone to a foreign nation. He

also referred to the fact that Australia preferred to buy the rifles for her 50,000 school cadets from Great Britain at 39 shillings, to buying them from Belgium for 37 shillings, because Mr. Deakin held that the satisfaction of having British arms for British men was cheap at the rate of fifty cents a rifle.

Coming home to Canada they had shown the sincerity of their affection for the Empire in the efforts they had made and were making to draw closer the trade and commercial relations between the Dominion and other portions of the Empire.

It was unnecessary for him to refer to the action of Canada in regard to the Preference. Canada had given the lead in this direction, and in so doing had earned the gratitude for all time of every portion of the Empire.

As a further instance of Canada's sacrifice and service in the cause of Empire, he referred them to the new postal arrangement by which Canada secured to the people of the United Kingdom, as well as of Canada, the advantage of a cheap mail service, of which Canada paid the whole expense of collection and delivery over a continent the size of Europe, while England paid the cost of collection and delivery over an area not much larger than the Maritime Provinces. Canada also paid the whole cost of ocean transportation both ways between the United Kingdom and Canada on the increasing mails of printed matter. The greater part of the burden of the postal service between Canada and the United Kingdom thus fell upon Canada, while the United Kingdom obtained the larger share of the revenue, as it was certain that the new facilities given for the entry of British periodicals and newspapers into Canada would result in a large excess of mail matter issuing from the United Kingdom to Canada over that issuing from Canada to the United Kingdom.

The mails from the United Kingdom for the month of May were double those of the preceding May, while for June they were three times as much as they were for June last year, and he believed he was correct in saying that the recent postal rate reduction had not yet been fairly realized or taken advantage of.

Canadians had given a fine example of sacrifice in the vigour with which they had "forced their trade east and west instead of north and south against the laws of nature and geography in their desire to throw their trade into Great Britain," if he might quote the words of their Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had returned from London with an added lustre to the great reputation which endeared him to Canadians of every party. But while there were few things he had admired more than the spirit with which Canada had turned a deaf ear to the promptings of nature in her double desire to assert her own nationality and to support the British Crown, he might also say that few things had surprised him more than the fact that they had so long neglected to seize the overwhelming advantages with which nature had endowed them by placing Canadian ports 1,000 miles, or two days nearer Liverpool than New York.

Howe, in 1850, fifty-seven years ago, pointed out the folly of the arrangement under which the British Government were paying £145,000 per annum in order that the transatlantic mails might traverse 1,107 miles more than were necessary, and in order that the correspondence of all Europe with all America might be delayed fifty-six hours beyond the time required for its conveyance. He pointed out with his accustomed vigour that God had made Canada the front door of America and the natural Post Office of the United States for all transatlantic mail purposes.

It was a standing cause of amazement to him (His Excellency) that the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic should have tolerated for so long this colossal Imperial blunder which had caused the natural and geographical advantages of Canada to have been destroyed by mail subsidies to steamers plying to New York.

He rejoiced to believe that His Majesty's Government were in earnest in their resolve to bring the distant parts of the Empire nearer to the centre and to make the Empire more compact.

The laws of nature and geography were on the side of those

who demanded that the transatlantic mails between America and England should go via Canada and not via New York.

It was three years since he had landed at Halifax to take up the duties of Governor General. He had employed the interval in visiting as much of Canada as possible, in making the acquaintance of her people, and in learning the stimulating and unending story of her unlimited resources. Every province in turn had captured his heart and confirmed his faith in the majestic future of the Dominion. And he had no hesitation in saying that so long as the heart of the people was sound, wholesome, honest and patriotic—and they must remember that no river could ever rise above its source—then so long would they be justified in entertaining the ambition to make their Canada one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, of all the self-governing dominions which contribute to the might and glory of the Crown and to the civilization of mankind.

After three years' study of Canada he was prepared to hold the field against the world on this proposition—that great as were the resources, advantages and attractions of the sister provinces, Nova Scotia need not be afraid to pit her charms against those of her sister provinces, however fair they might be.

His Excellency said that he had an affection for Nova Scotia which, perhaps, was hard to explain. Perhaps it was because he was himself an islander, because his home was on the shore of the German ocean, out of which the rising sun brought its daily message of new courage, new inspirations and new hope. This might be one reason why he was specially attracted to a province which occupied a similar position on the edge of the Dominion.

But whatever might be the reason, he felt confident that anyone making a fair and impartial investigation into the abundance and variety of their resources; anyone who was able to form a correct estimate of the effect of climate and position on the life and character of a people, could only rise from his investigation with one conviction, and that was that if the people of Nova Scotia did not reach greatness they had only

themselves to blame. Nature had endowed them with many advantages, and he would only say in conclusion that no people had ever won greatness by lying down on the Government instead of depending on themselves, and that good education of the people was the foundation of all improvements.

**EARL GREY'S ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN CLUB,
ST. JOHN, N.B.**

August 14, 1907.

Mr. Chairman, your Honour and members of the Canadian Club, I much appreciate the compliment you have paid me in receiving me, not only in my capacity as Governor General but as an honorary member of a Canadian Club, and consequently as one of yourselves. As your chairman has aptly put it, such a meeting as this is a family reunion. I am always glad to accept invitations from Canadian Clubs. I was once asked by an American friend what contribution Canada had ever made to Anglo-Saxon civilization. I replied that the establishment of Canadian Clubs was a distinct and valuable contribution to the cause of Anglo-Saxon civilization. For just as the dykes of your maritime provinces keep back the sea from ruining your lands, so Canadian Clubs may be regarded as a bulwark against the inrush of the poisonous waters of party selfishness over the rich meadows of your national life. In saying this I am no more condemning the system of party government than the sea itself. It is only the excesses of these elements, when uncontrolled, to which I refer.

Gentlemen, if you consult history which chronicles the causes of the decay which has led to the ultimate extinction of the great republics, you will find that the corroding influence which has undermined them and brought them crumbling to the ground, has invariably been that of local and individual selfishness, and of a fierce party spirit bent on the unscrupulous attainment of its own aggrandizement, and in its selfish pursuit blind and deaf to the higher interests of the state.

The Canadian Clubs know no party narrower than the state, and for this reason alone they ought to be supported.

Addresses in which no reference to party interests is allowed, will provide the people with an outlook extending over a wider horizon than that covered by the shadow of the parish pump.

I further believe that in any city where a good Canadian Club exists the reign of boodle and graft, for more than a short time, will be an impossibility.

It is because the influence of the Canadian Clubs will help to enrich your lives by widening your horizons, and by keeping before you high ideals, that they commend themselves so entirely to my approval.

Now, gentlemen, my visit to St. John, where I and my party are being so hospitably entertained, completes the tour of my official visits to the provinces of Canada, and I think I may say without fanning a single spark of jealousy in the bosom of the most sensitive of your sisters, that if you are the last you are certainly not the least of the great provinces I have visited.

Gentlemen, the prosperity of a nation lies not in its area or in the numbers of its population, but in its soul. And I do not know where I should look for the soul of Canada in preference to the province where the spirit of the United Empire Loyalists still beats, I rejoice to hear, with undiminished force, in the hearts of the people.

I have learnt, and with the greatest satisfaction, that the generation of to-day have inherited the ardour, loyalty and ambition of their ancestors; and that your city, reared on the basis of loyalty and of high civic and moral conditions, still rests its social and political life on the same noble and enduring foundations. If this is so, then I venture to predict there is no limit to the ultimate measure of your greatness.

The indomitable spirit in which you met the crushing disaster which overwhelmed your city about thirty years ago affords an example of the manly British pluck which animates your people. Again, the spirit with which, notwithstanding

the heavy losses sustained through the fire, you concentrated your energies upon the improvement of your port without waiting for government assistance, so as to make it a worthy inlet and outlet of Canada's expanding trade, affords another proof of your strenuous character.

When I consider the great advantages with which Canada has so liberally endowed you, when I look to your fisheries, to your forests, to your lands, to your climate, to your maritime position which brings you into close touch with the markets of the world, I feel that a great destiny awaits you if only you have the necessary soul. Perhaps it is because I come from a maritime province myself that I feel so much at home when I come to the maritime province of New Brunswick. I confess to the belief that just as the maritime provinces of the world have been from time immemorial so they will continue to remain the centres of culture, influence, power and civilization.

The Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Carthagenians, the Romans, the Dutch, the English, all provide examples of the way in which national greatness can be won by energetic, thrifty and patriotic peoples whose lands frontier upon the sea. The history of Holland in particular should be an incentive and a warning to the peoples of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. When the Dutch laid the foundations of their national life which gave them a world empire and to us our ideas of civic and religious liberty, science, art, medicine, banking and philosophy, there was not in the whole of the Netherlands a spot of ground that did not yield under the footsteps of man. Thousands of windmills had to pump a solid foundation for their feet. In the spring cold winds destroyed their fruit blossoms, and in the autumn much fruit was blown down before the ripening stage; and yet this country, so circumstanced, with no mineral, no timber, no stone, became for a time, through the virtue of its citizens, the first country in the world.

If you consult the pages of a remarkable history recently written by N. Barker Ellis on the rise and decline of the Netherlands, you will find that from the earliest times the fishing industry has been the mother of maritime and commer-

cial greatness, and that it was the fishing industry of the Dutch that made them a nation of sailors and tradesmen and laid the foundation of their greatness and wealth. The historian tells us that the economical and political greatness of the Dutch was based on fish, and it may interest you to know that an obscure Dutch fisherman, one William Beukelszoon, of Biervliet, laid, towards the middle of the fifteenth century, the foundation of the Dutch supremacy, by discovering a method of curing and barrelling herrings whereby these fish could be preserved for many months and be sold with advantage in foreign markets; and it is interesting to note that the great Emperor Charles the Fifth visited Beukelszoon's grave in 1550, nearly one hundred years later, and ordered a magnificent monument to be erected to the memory of the man whose services had contributed, more perhaps than anything else, to increase the maritime wealth and power of Holland.

Gentlemen, I have referred to this example of the way in which the Dutch built up their national greatness upon the basis of fish, because you have in the pastures of the ocean which lap your shores opportunities not less than theirs, and because I am under the impression from what I have learned during my visit to your maritime provinces, that owing to the conservative tenacity with which your people cling to crude, wasteful and unscientific methods of catching and curing their fish, your great fishing industry has not yet been fully developed.

The history of the Dutch also shows that greatness, won by individual effort, disappears before the want of co-operative union, and in this respect the history of the Dutch is a warning for the British Empire. The Dutch States were a loose conglomerate of independent political units, each of which worked for their own personal interests rather than for the welfare of the whole, and their fate is a warning of what the British Empire may expect if local and individual interests are ever allowed to override those of the empire as a whole.

I understand a portion of the press have described my speech to the Canadian Club at Halifax as an impassioned

appeal to Canada for an immediate contribution to the Imperial fleet. That is not a correct description of my speech. I never suggested that Canada should be asked to make an immediate contribution. It is true that I pointed out that in the opinion of the governments represented at the Imperial Conference, the safety of your trade depended on the British Empire retaining its command of the seas. It is also true that I pointed out that the whole cost of the Imperial fleet—the safeguard of your national liberties and of your opportunities of self-development—is met by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom alone, who also have to bear the whole of the heavy burden of the debt contracted in the making of the empire. It is also true that the people of the United Kingdom who carry, single-handed, this double burden are comparatively a small population, the population of Germany being 50 per cent and that of the United States 100 per cent above that of the United Kingdom. It is obviously impossible for this comparatively small people to provide forever, single-handed and without your aid, the naval defence on which the maintenance of your liberties and the safety of your trade depend. It is true that I pointed out all this, but it is not true that I ever suggested that the time had come for Canada to take up her share of the Imperial burden of naval defence, which she will have to take up some day if we are to remain an Empire.

I have good reason for my view that Canada should not make any immediate contribution to the fleet. There are other directions in which it is more important in Imperial interests that Canada should expend her present energies. Canada and the Empire are necessary to each other. Without the support and strength which Canada enjoys as a portion of the British Empire, she would soon lose her national existence. On the other hand, the British Empire without Canada might soon cease to be an Empire. This being so, it is of the first importance to the Empire that Canada should be strong, and that consequently all her surplus energies should be concentrated on what will increase her strength, and the fact that His Majesty's Canadian Government is not prepared to undertake

the heavy obligations which these steps will involve until Canada is financially stronger than she is to-day, is a conclusive reason against her undertaking an expenditure which should follow, and not precede, those steps to which I have referred.

FROM THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF FREDERICTON, N.B.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Speaking for the citizens of Fredericton, we desire to express to you, our Governor General, and the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward, our most loyal welcome upon this the occasion of the first visit of Your Excellency to the capital city of New Brunswick. May we assure your Excellency also that the expression of our strong and steadfast attachment to the Empire, and of our loyalty and pride of race, is no mere form of words, but exists as a strong dominant force in this city, whose citizens cannot forget that their fathers, its founders, were of the stock of Loyalists, who gave up their homes, established in luxury, to carve out new ones under the old flag of Britain.

The citizens of Fredericton give place to none in all this worldwide Empire in the pride of race and tradition, in enthusiasm for the glories of the past and confidence in the greatness of the future, and Your Excellency will find no more loyal Britons in the sea-girt island at home than in this little elm-shaded city on the banks of the St. John.

As Canadians we have a strong and abiding faith in our country, its people, its possibilities. No prophetic eye is needed to foretell the wondrous potentialities of our national life, and we heartily congratulate you, sir, upon so fortunately holding office at a time when the industrial activity and agricultural development of Canada is commanding the admiration of the nations, when prosperity confronts us on every hand, and when industry and enterprise, with all their mighty activity, can scarcely keep pace with the progress and development of the country.

Our citizens are proud also to greet the distinguished son of a great family, who numbers among his ancestors not a few

of the leading statesmen and administrators of the Mother Country—men whose works and acts have always tended to encourage the freedom and widen the liberty of the citizens of the Great Empire of which we form a part.

Apart from these things, Your Excellency, may we give you a personal welcome. Following a long line of brilliant and illustrious men who have represented the Sovereign in this Dominion, you, sir, have maintained the loftiest traditions of the vice-regal office, and during the last three years have won for yourself a large place in the esteem and gratitude of the Canadian people.

We sincerely hope that the Almighty, in His divine wisdom, may spare you and your esteemed wife, Countess Grey, for many years of successful service for His Majesty and the Empire.

Dated at Fredericton, August 15th, A.D. 1907.

H. F. McLEOD,
Mayor.

J. W. McCREADY,
City Clerk.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

I thank you for the loyal welcome you have given me in my capacity as representative of His Majesty the King, and also for the kind expressions you have used as regards my family and myself. I can assure you I ever esteem it a great privilege to be assisted, as I have been assisted to-day, to make myself conversant with the various provinces of your great Dominion. Every turn in my extensive journeyings throughout Canada has revealed to me new objects of interest and beauty, new sources of wealth, new opportunities for the creation of prosperous industries and happy homes; and this long journeying over all parts of your wonderful Dominion has appropriately culminated to-day in the never-to-be-forgotten sail up your historic and most beautiful River St. John. Gentlemen, it is impossible to spend a day on this beautiful river without regretting that its charms and attractions are not more widely known. I believe it would be difficult to find any

other place which offers as great attractions of scenery and climate, combined with equal opportunities for safe boating, as those which your River St. John, so easily accessible to England and the United States, offers to those who are in search of change, health, rest and *récreation*.

I could wish also that the great advantages offered by your Maritime Provinces to the settlers who come from across the seas were better known in the United Kingdom, and that a larger proportion of the increasing number of immigrants who land upon your shores could be directed to your lands. The parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which I have visited lead me to believe that the life which awaits a settler in the Maritime Provinces is admirably suited to the people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and is more attractive from the point of view of comfortable living amid pleasant surroundings than that which is to be found in many portions of the Motherland.

Gentlemen, my visit to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has confirmed my faith in the magnificent future which awaits Canada. Here it is possible to see in the making a strong, prosperous and God-fearing nation to which, as the years roll on, it will be not only more and more of an advantage, but more and more of an honour and privilege to belong. All that would appear to be required to assure the fulfilment of Canada's high destiny is the belief of her people in their own future, and a firm and unfaltering resolve that their lives shall not be unworthy of the Loyalists from whom they sprung. The fact that men who regarded comfort and wealth as of little importance when compared to the call of duty and loyalty were the fathers and founders of this province, is a priceless advantage which no momentary weakness or temporary lapse from high ideals can ever take from you, and which, if you are faithful to your ideals, will in time to come enable you to win for yourselves a foremost place among the races of the world.

FROM THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB OF MONTREAL.

THE PRESIDENT, LADY DRUMMOND.—It is my happy privilege to make the announcement that the speaker for to-day is His Excellency the Governor General. That the Governor General should be the first to address the Women's Canadian Club is indeed a very great honour. That Earl Grey should be our guest and speaker on this occasion is in very truth an inspiration. For His Excellency has in himself a wonderful power to stimulate and encourage. He is one of a small but potent number of people in the world, who through the current of their own vitality are able to kindle and inspire the company into which they enter, so that those of fainter heart and slower pulse are often moved by them to high hope and to great endeavour. A distinguished actor who visited Montreal some months ago, told me that being by nature a pessimist, he welcomed every opportunity to meet Earl Grey, who had been a most kind friend to him, because His Excellency always set some mysterious current in motion, whereby he went out charged as it were with a new store of energy and hope. And it is for this rare personal quality, even more than for the honour of his presence, that we are grateful for his coming to-day.

In the constitution of this club, when we come to the clause that aims to define its purpose, one word rings out to which Earl Grey by his public utterances in many parts of Canada has given a fresh thrill and significance. It is that great, that inspiring, that oft abused word patriotism. No one who has heard or read his words, especially when he has spoken to the youth of our land or to those who are breaking new soil in the provinces of the West, can have failed to remark how lofty is his conception of the sentiment, the virtue, the duty of patriotism. To develop to the full the great material resources of our land, to rejoice in its prosperity, to claim the twentieth century as peculiarly its own. Yes, but not to forget that even wealth depends for its stability on certain moral foundations, not to forget the inter-action of physical and spiritual forces, not to forget that the true and enduring life of a people springs from a source deeper than the fertile soil of its prairies or than the gold and silver of its mines; even from the bedrock of character. And he would have us to honour the great men and great events of the past, that a noble emulation, a practical enthusiasm, may fill and inspire our lives, and Canada, "Canada le pays de nos amours," may grow ever greater in

the truth and honour, the love and faith and spiritual vision of her sons.

And of her daughters, too, for we grow not singly but together. And we women have our distinctive part to play in working out these destinies, a part that has never been more fitly or beautifully expressed than by Addison in the pages of the old *Spectator*—where he says, “women were made to be the cements of society, and came into the world to create relations among mankind.” May this club in a true and vital sense be indeed the cement of society, and thus help to realize the ideal so dear to the heart of His Excellency, that ideal of a unity in diversity which shall be the strength and glory of this nation and of the great Empire of which it forms a part.

EARL GREY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

His Excellency thanked Lady Drummond for her too kind references to himself, and for having given by the three words “unity in diversity” in her concluding sentence, a faithful and complete definition of the bond which bound together every portion of the British Empire.

He congratulated them, and through them the people of Montreal, on the establishment of their club. He believed its influence would tend to promote the higher life of Montreal. It was impossible to benefit Montreal without benefiting Canada, or Canada without benefiting the Empire.

The men's Canadian Clubs, established in nearly all the important cities of Canada, were among the most valuable and helpful institutions of the Dominion. They accustomed men to co-operate for the common good.

The meeting together once a week during the winter of the most active-minded men of each city in order to listen to an address with no party or sectarian flavour, but devoted to one object only—the national well-being—could not fail to work advantageously in the national interest.

The danger which threatened the Empire was the tendency towards an undue development of the spirit of parochialism. Where this spirit was not subordinated to a proper apprecia-

tion of national responsibilities and obligations, a condition of things existed which, if allowed to develop, would ultimately lead to national ruin, provincial impoverishment and parochial stagnation. Undoubtedly individual energy promoted national greatness, but history taught us that national greatness, once achieved, quickly disappeared when local and individual selfishness made corporate union for national objects impossible.

It was because the Canadian Clubs tended to create a national and not a party spirit, that he regarded them with so much favour.

The success resulting from the establishment of non-party Canadian Clubs had caused the women of the larger cities to desire to establish Canadian Clubs of their own. The women of Montreal, and of Winnipeg, had resolved to provide windows of their own, through which the brightest light from outside might shine in upon and illumine the cities in which they dwelt. They had resolved to lose no opportunity of getting the best and most disinterested experts to come and tell them what public spirited women were doing in other cities, so that they might be fired by their example. He had little doubt that the example of Winnipeg and Montreal would be followed by the other cities of the Dominion, and that through the Women's Clubs, in a steadily increasing degree, the people would seek to acquaint themselves with those questions, on the right solution of which the happiness, virtue and strength of every city, and consequently of the whole nation depended.

I am especially glad, His Excellency continued, to give the support of my presence this afternoon to the incipient stage of a movement, from the development of which I believe I am justified in hoping much.

I heartily congratulate the ladies who have been the pioneers of this movement, Lady Drummond, Madame Dandurand and Mrs. Reford, on the good work they have done and are doing, and on the example they have given in establishing this Women's Canadian Club.

I sincerely hope this club may be instrumental in removing barriers which prevent the fusion of forces on whose complete

and whole-hearted co-operation the best hopes and interests of Montreal and of Canada depend.

I shall be greatly disappointed if the influence of this club does not make it easier for the French and English peoples of this city to work more cordially together for the common good, and with a better understanding of and sympathy with each other's points of view.

There are no two peoples who are more in want of each other than the English and the French. Give me a man who has the capacity and the strength of the Englishman, and the charm, the imagination and the courtesy of the Frenchman, and I will show you as nearly perfect a man as can be made.

To those who look forward with hope to the production of a perfect race in Canada, every intermarriage between persons of French and British descent must be a matter for congratulation.

In the best English society, a man who cannot speak French is at a great disadvantage. Every Englishman who can talk and read French easily, and can claim a certain number of French people among his friends, has enriched his life. Mr. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, told me once that he wished every young Ontario man could spend two years in the Province of Quebec, after leaving Toronto University, so that he might enrich his own and consolidate the national life.

Personally, I delight in the society of French people. They bring me much without which my life would be the poorer; but it would be false modesty on my part if I did not frankly avow that the English characteristics in turn bring to the French much without which their life would also be poorer than it is, when strengthened by contact and sympathy with English ideals.

How are French and English Canadians to derive the greatest benefit from each other? That depends on you, ladies. To the English mother I would say: Teach your children to speak French, and to appreciate all that is most worthy of admiration in the French character; and to the French mother: Teach your children to speak and to love the English.

I was once asked, whether I could ever have a feeling of real affection for anyone or any country whose influence did not shine like a star. To such question there can be only one answer.

Why are we, each and all of us, so proud of being the loyal and devoted subjects of King Edward the Peacemaker? Not because the British Empire, of which the King is the incarnation, covers one-fifth of the land surface of the world, and includes one-fifth of the human race. It is not owing to the size of the Empire, or because we are each of us units in a group of over 400,000,000 beings; it is not because of any vulgar considerations of size and numbers that we are so proud of being Britons; it is because wherever the Union Jack flies, it stands for justice, honour, freedom, duty and disinterested service.

We love the British Empire, and are all proud of being a part of it, because it shines not only like a star, but like a sun over all the world.

Now, if it is the fact that we are proud of being citizens of an empire which shines like a star, the next question which I should like to address to you, the women of Montreal, is this: What part of the brightness of this Imperial Star emanates from Montreal? Is Montreal contributing to the national character, and to the influence of the Empire forces which justify every one of you in feeling proud that you are a citizen of Montreal? You know better than I do what is the answer to that question. I would venture to point out to you that it rests with you, the women of Montreal, to make your city an influence for righteousness throughout Canada, in the same way that the British Empire is an influence for righteousness throughout the world.

The opportunities possessed by Montreal for influencing the world are as great as its position is unique. It is the gateway through which an ever-increasing stream of human traffic will pass between the old world and the new, and between the old world and the orient. The difficulties in the way of providing adequate terminal facilities to meet the requirements of the

increasing outflow of American wealth are preventing it from reaching the sea through American ports, and are forcing its flow past your city. The stream of wealth that can flow under your city bridges is not limited, as it is in the United States, by the difficulty of providing sufficient railways with access to the sea. Canada can provide, by the improvement of her waterways, an open road from the interior of this continent for the easy transit of unlimited commerce.

If on one side of the Dominion, Vancouver is destined, provided the doors of the Orient are kept open to Canadian trade, to be the Venice of the new world, Montreal may also look forward to the day when she will pass a larger tonnage of merchandise through her gates during eight months of the year than passes in twelve months through the port of Hong-Kong, which, although a bare and almost untenanted rock sixty years ago, now does a larger business than any other port in the world, not excepting London.

It is the natural regret of men of business that the frost should place its intercepting fingers upon this great highway of commerce, but if you look at your position from a comprehensive standpoint, I think you will agree that your Lady of the Snows gives much more to you than she takes from you. She gives to Canada a superiority in grain, fruit, stock, and men and women, which the south can never take away from you, however numerous its peoples may become. In Minneapolis, the grain that comes from your prairie provinces is known under the name of Manitoba jewels. The superiority of Manitoba stock, swine, cattle and sheep has lately been demonstrated at Chicago. It is beginning to be known all over the world, that the apples of Canada are—I was going to say the best apples in the world—they are certainly the best apples on this side of the Atlantic. When I was in New York last spring, I found there was a great demand for Canadian nurses, and that they, like your prairie wheat, were looked upon as "Canadian jewels."

All these advantages you owe to the Lady of the Snows. She gives you not in one direction, but in all, the quality of

excellence. Your grain, your fruit, your stock, your men, your women, are through her agency the best of their kind; and last, but not least, not only does she give you the saving quality of excellence, but she has also secured you, through the agency of her winters, the possession of time in which to think.

Another reason why you should be most grateful to the Lady of the Snows, is because she invests your people with the strenuous qualities of a royal race, and diminishes the effeminate whose one idea of existence is luxurious indolence. With all these immense advantages it will be your own fault if you, the Canadians, do not become the first race on this side of the Atlantic.

Having said all this, you will not be surprised if I add that, in my opinion, you do not act very chivalrously when you refuse to hold your winter carnivals, which were the means of bringing so many pretty American ladies to your city, for fear that some people on the other side of the Atlantic may be prevented from coming here, because they do not wish to make the acquaintance of the Lady of the Snows.

Now to those to whom much has been given, of them shall much be expected, and I come back to my theme, what are you, the women of Montreal, doing in order that you may help your city and Canada to shine like a star?

Remember, women not only are the most lovely of the Creator's works, but no influence is so great as theirs. In every age they have set the social standards. In every age they have inspired men to be heroes, or degraded them to the level of the brutes.

You remember the answer of the Roman matron, Volumnia, who met the sympathy for the death of her son in battle, thus: "Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action." It was the spirit of women like Volumnia which made the Roman people unconquerable and irresistible. When luxury enervated and selfishness corrupted the Roman people, and the men lost their manhood and the women their virtue, then the way was opened right to the heart of Rome for a hardier and more

virtuous race to enter in and take from their hands the sceptre of leadership. As it was with Rome, so will it be with every country whose people become soft, self-indulgent and corrupt.

Come down the ladder of the centuries to the time when D'Aguesseau, who had the courage to resist Louis XIV. and his Chancellor in the cause of freedom, informed his wife, upon wishing her farewell, that it was probable he should have to sleep in the Bastille. The reply of his wife is on record:—

“Allez, Monsieur, et agissez comme si vous n'aviez ni femme ni enfants. J'aime mieux vous voir conduit à la Bastille avec honneur, que de vous voir revenir ici deshonoré.”

It is the spirit of such women as those that puts a soul into a nation. Now, some of you ladies may perhaps think in your modesty that your influence does not count, and that no special duty falls on you. I tell you that the influence of each of you does count in making the character of a nation, and that the only doubt which makes me hesitate about the future of Canada is whether you, the women of Canada, have the imagination to realize the greatness of your destiny, and the spirit to achieve it.

May I say this without giving offence, that unless each one of you takes an interest both in the history of your country and in the future of your country; unless you have one hand holding on to the traditions of the past, and both eyes fixed upon the stars, you are not doing your duty to either your country or your King.

What can you do to help your country? Why, if you women of Montreal would shut the doors of your houses against men who corrupt the sources of domestic, civic and national life, in the same way that you exclude from your drawing-rooms men who cheat at cards; if you would refuse the approval of your smile to the man who hits below the belt in sport, business or politics, then the star of Montreal would shine with a brilliancy which would make its radiance felt not only over Canada, but over the United States.

Latent forces would be called into existence, and the play and exercise of those forces might soon make Montreal the first

city on this side of the Atlantic, the first in science, in literature, in painting, in sculpture, in architecture and in music; the first in good and disinterested citizenship, and in wise, clean and efficient civic government.

Just as women set the social standards of their generation, so are they the backbone of all charitable and philanthropic work.

The amount of work being done in Montreal by the devoted Roman Catholic Sisterhoods, and by public-spirited and unselfish women in connection with orphans' homes, day nurseries, diet dispensaries, sheltering homes, hospitals, parks and playgrounds, vacation schools, working girls' clubs, social evenings, handicrafts, schools, libraries, is something of which you have every reason to be proud, but compared to the work requiring to be done it is infinitesimal.

The question I would like to address to each one of you separately, is, what are you contributing to the dignity, beauty, and the efficiency of your city life.

Are you, the women of Montreal, using your influence to safeguard your beautiful city from being swallowed up by the slums which have overtaken the cities of the United Kingdom and the United States?

Are you, the women of Montreal, using your influence to secure for the children of your city the opportunities of growing up into good and useful citizens?

Are you, the women of Montreal, using your influence to secure that the increasing stream of women who enter Canada through your gates shall be directed into channels leading to happiness instead of to misery?

Remember, every woman who enters Canada will make an impress on the national character, and it is important that she should be made into a good Canadian citizen as quickly as possible. How do you meet these women on their arrival in Montreal? These women who come with hearts filled with hope, with the desire to love you and be loved by you? Do you meet them with the hand of welcome, with a word of greeting, and a motherly warning as to the dangers they should avoid?

There is a small organization, I believe, for enabling those who want domestic servants to satisfy their requirements out of the incoming stream of immigrant women; but you have no adequate home yet for transients, where shelter can be found at cost price so long as it is necessary, and each girl and woman can, on her arrival, receive such assistance as wise sympathy affords, in advising her where to go and what to do.

I understand that attached to the Y.M.C.A. there is an employment bureau under a sympathetic man with wide business experience; but do you not think some larger organization of the kind is wanted for the immigrant women who do not wish to be beholden to the Salvation Army, or to the Baron de Hirsch Institute, both of which organizations are doing excellent work entitling them to the gratitude of every Canadian?

I know that you are one and all most anxious to help. There is no pleasure equal to that of helping others. All you want is to know how. Well, I expect the information that you will obtain from the addresses that will be given to this Women's Canadian Club will, before long, suggest ways of social service in which each one of you can be of real use.

I should like, before I close my remarks, to point out one way in which you can, every one of you, render a service to Canada and to your King, by helping to remove a blot which at present disfigures the fair face of your land.

I wonder whether you ladies have ever realized the various emotions that pass through the mind of the immigrant to Canada, as the vessel on which he is a passenger steams up the stately St. Lawrence to Montreal. Remember that the first impression received by the immigrant to the United States is conveyed to him by Bartholdi's colossal Statue of Liberty, placed by the bounty of France at the entrance of the harbour of New York: "*Ce don royal et magnifique, que fît la vieille France à la jeune Amérique.*" The message conveyed to him by the ever-burning light of liberty, fills his heart with hope and generous emotions. Contrast this experience with that of the immigrant to Montreal. When he passes Quebec, with

mind and heart aglow with expectation, and looks up to the Plains of Abraham, where the fate of America was decided, where the foundation of the Empire of Great Britain, and also of the independence of the United States, was laid, he sees no inspiring monument speaking of welcome and hope, but only a building associated with all that is darkest in the life of Canada, a black, frowning gaol, and that gaol standing upon the very ground where Wolfe gave up his life. There is no more sacred spot of earth on the whole of this American continent.

Ladies, it is part of your work not to rest content until that polluting gaol has been removed from the sacred spot on which it stands, to some other and more appropriate situation.

Next year, as you are aware, is the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain. It has been suggested by a committee appointed by Mr. Garneau, the Mayor of Quebec, consisting of Chief Justice Sir F. Langelier, Mr. Taché and Col. Wood, that the Champlain Ter-centenary should be celebrated by the consecration of the famous battlefields of Quebec. This suggestion has received the warm approval of Mr. Gouin, the Premier of the Province of Quebec, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The battlefield of Ste. Foy, where the French in 1760, after a desperate and bloody battle defeated the British, and whence they would have recaptured Quebec, if the British fleet had not suddenly appeared, adjoins the Plains of Abraham.

It is proposed to include the more important parts of the two battlefields in a national park. Thus, battles in which the contending races were alternately victorious, and in both of which the vanquished were entitled to equal honour, will be fittingly commemorated.

It is owing to the action of His Majesty the King in establishing the Entente Cordiale with France, and to the love which he inspires in the heart of every French, as well as of every English Canadian, that the times are at last favourable to the removal from the Plains of Abraham of the buildings which now disgrace and disfigure them, and to their preservation in

a shape which will gratify the historic sentiment of every man of English descent, whether British or American.

It is generally admitted that the capture of Quebec in 1759 paved the way for the declaration of Independence by the Revolted Colonies in 1775. The Plains of Abraham, when they are properly cared for, will be regarded as the Mecca of every American as well as of every Briton.

The proposal to celebrate the 300th birthday of Quebec, by the consecration of the battlefields, has met with universal approval. It is hoped that appropriations from the Federal and provincial legislatures will be obtained in order to celebrate the anniversary in a manner worthy of the occasion, but in addition to the parliamentary grants that may be forthcoming, a large additional sum will be required to put the battlefields into a condition which will satisfy the historic sentiment of all concerned.

Money has to be found for the removal of the gaol and the rifle factory, and other buildings which deface and desecrate the battlefields, for the purchase of certain lands, for the building of a museum for historical relics, for the construction of an avenue round the battlefields, overlooking on one side the St. Lawrence, and on the other the valley of the River St. Charles. This drive would be about seven miles in length, and for historical and natural beauty would probably be unique.

I also hope that it may be possible to erect on the point of Quebec, first visible to a steamer coming up the St. Lawrence, a colossal statue of the Angel of Welcome and Peace, with arms outstretched, offering to clasp to her heart every new arrival from Europe.

Ladies, I believe it only requires determined and systematic organization to secure from individual subscribers the \$1,000,000, or whatever sum may be required, for the complete realization of these schemes.

At the present moment, the only memorial to Wolfe is a small column erected by the rank and file of the British Army, quartered in Canada, in 1849. These gallant soldiers sacrificed a day's pay in order that they might do honour to the

memory of Wolfe, and in so doing have given an example which I hope will touch the hearts of thousands of Britons, not only in Canada, but in every part of the world.

Do you not think the women of Canada, in response to an appeal made to them, would be only too glad to obtain from the rank and file of the Dominion, the sum required to celebrate the 300th birthday of Quebec by the consecration of the battle-fields.

When I visited the States last year, nothing made a deeper impression on me than my first visit to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Every care had been taken to preserve the house and its surroundings in the same state of dignified and orderly simplicity as obtained during the lifetime of George Washington.

It is impossible for any thoughtful person to pay a visit to Mount Vernon, without the mind and heart being affected by the contemplation of the great and noble qualities that distinguished that remarkable man. The influence which issues from Mount Vernon is a force which makes for patriotism and manly righteousness. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this influence, or the debt which the American people owe to those who had the heart and the energy to save the home of Washington from destruction. It was the patriotic impulse and the courage of a single woman, Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, that saved the home of Washington, as a permanent shrine of patriotism for the American people. Outraged by the refusal of Congress to vote the sum required for the nationalization of Mount Vernon at the time when it was offered for sale, Ann Pamela Cunningham appealed single-handed to the women of America, and obtained through them the money that was required—thousands of school children considering it a privilege to be allowed to contribute five cents.

I do not think I make a mistake in believing that the women of Canada have patriotism and courage no less great than those of the women of the United States. The privilege of contributing to a fund in honour of the sacred ground

where the foundation of Greater Britain was laid, will, I am confident, appeal to thousands in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada. All that is required is some organization which will bring this opportunity to the knowledge of those who will consider it an honour to be allowed to associate themselves, through the medium of a dollar or a quarter, with the birthday of Canada, and the battlefields of Quebec. If this Women's Canadian Club has sufficient spirit to give birth to such an organization, you will secure for yourselves a permanent place in the ranks of those whose glory it is that they have served their country and their King, not only loyally, but well. In conclusion, I am much pleased to have the privilege of repeating to you a most gracious message, which I have just received from His Majesty the King, conveyed in a cable from Sir Dighton Probyn, worded as follows:—

“The King commands me to telegraph his approval of the scheme for the celebration of the Champlain Tercentenary, and to say that His Majesty will gladly subscribe one hundred guineas towards the fund you are raising for this good object.”

MADAME DANDURAND, Vice-President.—J'ai à remplir un agréable devoir. Celui de remercier Son Excellence d'avoir consenti à prendre la charge de parrain et de premier orateur de notre Club.

Nous voulons espérer que Son Excellence sera récompensée de son aimable et, qui sait de sa courageuse initiative—car ne va-t-on pas le tenir responsable de l'encouragement accordé aux femmes dans les questions considérées par quelques-uns comme étant du domaine exclusif de ces messieurs?—Ceux dont les responsabilités sont hautes et graves reconnaissent pourtant que rien ne doit être perdu de ce que Dieu a semé dans le monde; que nos efforts vers la science et la lumière doivent être encouragés pour le plus grand bien de l'humanité.

Les avantages que retireront les membres de notre association seront de plus, au sein de notre population mixte, de joindre et de fondre les aspirations de chacune en un sentiment national uniforme et harmonieux.

Quand une connaissance plus approfondie les unes des autres serait le seul résultat de nos réunions, notre Club, par là même, aurait démontré sa valeur et sa raison d'être.

Voilà pourquoi nos remerciements à leurs Excellences pour la faveur de leur présence à l'inauguration du Club Canadien des Femmes, sont sincèrement offerts.

LADY DRUMMOND.—Before we disperse, I should like to say on behalf of this Women's Canadian Club, how exceedingly grateful we are to McGill University, to its Board of Governors, to Dr. Peterson, and to Miss Hurlbatt, for allowing us the use of the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College, on this, to us, memorable occasion. Surely no women's movement ever started under better auspices or with a nobler impulse. McGill University to wish it God-speed, and His Excellency to point us to the Stars!

